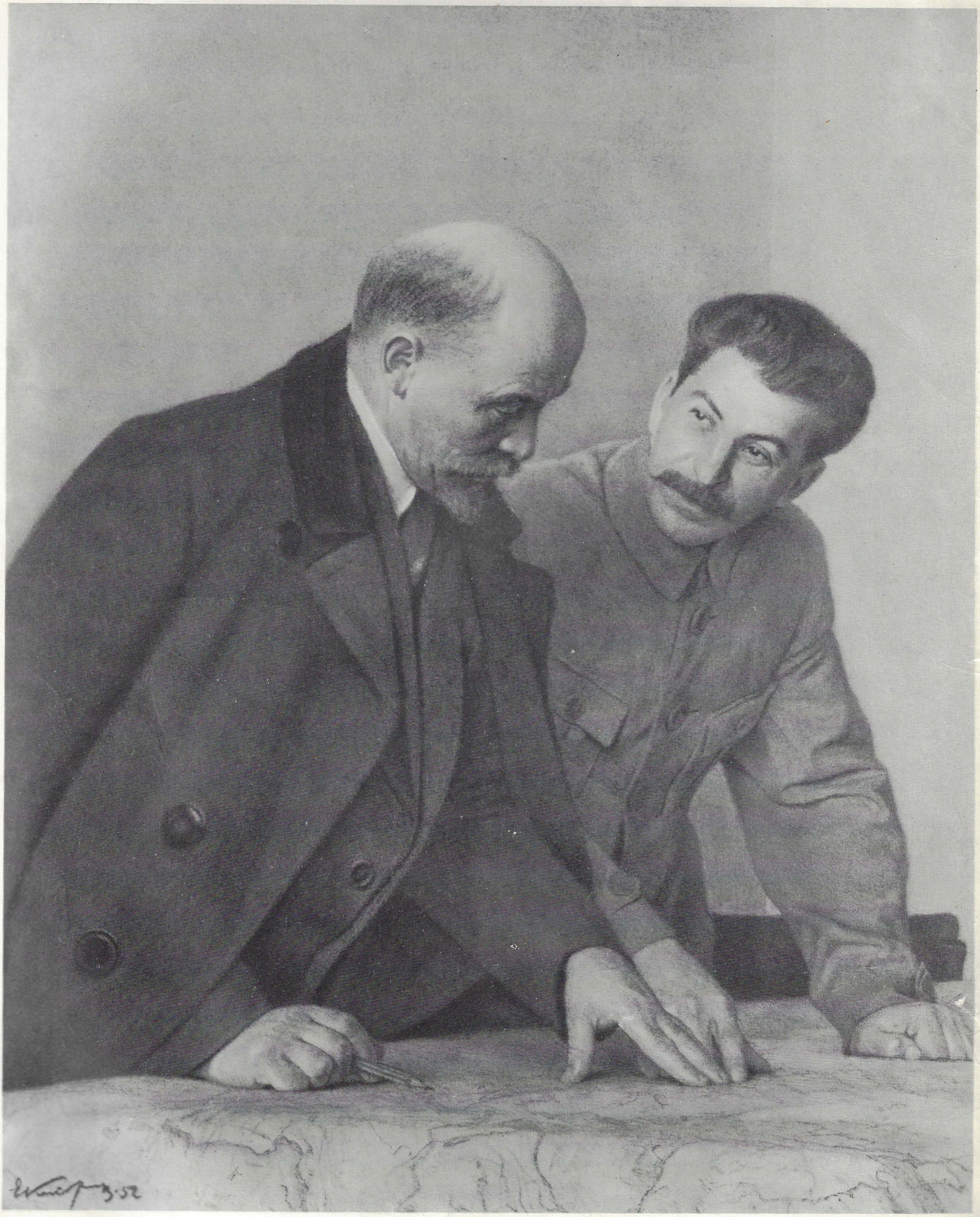
SOVIET UNION

No. 4 (38)

APRIL 1953



"THE ARCHITECTS OF COMMUNISM."

Drawing by E. Kibrik

SOVIET UNION

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

No. 4 (38)

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APRIL 1953

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR met for its Fourth Session in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow on March 15, 1953. The highest organ of state power gave force of law to a number of highly important decisions taken at a Joint Meeting of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to ensure the uninterrupted and proper guidance of the entire life of the country. Above—a view of the hall during proceedings which took place in an atmosphere of remarkable unanimity

PARTY, GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE IN CLOSE UNITY

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR met for its Fourth Session in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow on March 15, 1953. The highest organ of state power was convening for the first time without the great leader and teacher of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin. With deep grief the deputies of the Supreme Soviet and numerous visitors stood in silence to honour the memory of the great leader and teacher of all humanity, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, whose name shall live forever.

Heavy grief did not daunt the spirits of the Soviet people. All the peoples of the Soviet Union made a solemn vow to rally still more closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee—its militant Headquarters inspired by Lenin and Stalin—and around the Soviet Government. They promised to work with redoubled energy to carry on the work of Lenin and Stalin and faithfully to fulfil their behests.

The Supreme Soviet examined and unanimously endorsed a number of decisions of major importance aimed at ensuring the uninterrupted and proper guidance of the country's life in all its aspects which had been taken at a Joint Meeting of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. These decisions were given the force of law by the ratification they received at this session.

There was loud applause from deputies of the Supreme Soviet when Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov was proposed for the post of President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Voroshilov, a faithful pupil of the great Lenin and comrade-in-arms of the great Stalin, a tireless fighter for the cause of the Communist Party and the victory of communism, was elected unanimously.

There was loud and prolonged applause from the deputies of the Supreme Soviet when L. P. Beria proposed to appoint as Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, a talented pupil of Lenin and faithful comrade-in-arms of Stalin. The Supreme Soviet passed this motion unanimously and entrusted G. M. Malenkov with the task of presenting his proposals for the composition of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously endorsed the composition of this Government—the USSR Council of Ministers—as proposed by G. M. Malenkov. In it the posts of First Vice-Chairmen are held by L. P. Beria, V. M. Molotov, N. A. Bulganin and L. M. Kaganovich.

Above—the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, March 15, 1953. Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers G. M. Malenkov in the rostrum.

A. I. Mikoyan's appointment as a Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was also endorsed.

The Supreme Soviet passed a Law on the Reconstruction of the USSR Ministries. Addressing the Supreme Soviet, G. M. Malenkov pointed out that the measures for the amalgamation of existing ministries had been planned by the Party and the Government for some considerable time, while J. V. Stalin was still alive, and with his participation.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are facing the great and responsible tasks of leading the Soviet people's resolute struggle to build a communist society and directing the country's foreign policy. In the fulfilment of these important tasks the Party and the Government have the unremitting support of the entire people.

The Soviet Government will continue to conduct unswervingly the internal and foreign policy worked out by the Communist Party during J. V. Stalin's lifetime. The Government will continue to strengthen the unbreakable unity of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet state. The activities of the Soviet Government are constantly guided by the principles of working unremittingly for the welfare of the people, providing the maximum satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements, and bringing further prosperity to their socialist Motherland.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Government is crystal clear. It is the tried and tested policy of preserving and strengthening peace and friendship among the nations. "As for the Soviet Union, its interests are altogether inseparable from the cause of world-wide peace," J. V. Stalin has pointed out. The Soviet Government will continue to work in close political and economic unity with the great Chinese people and with all the People's Democracies, and to strengthen the bond of fraternal friendship and solidarity with them.

In his speech to the Supreme Soviet Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers G. M. Malenkov underlined that:

"There is no disputed or undecided issue today which cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement between the countries concerned. This applies to our relations with all states, including our relations with the United States of America."

Soviet foreign policy remains and will remain in the future what it has always been—a policy of peace.

The laws and decisions passed by the Supreme Soviet at its Fourth Session were hailed with enthusiasm by the Soviet people who approved them wholeheartedly as fully corresponding to their vital interests. Their response is selfless work and new successes on all sectors of communist construction. In close unity with the Communist Party and the Government, the Soviet people are advancing with a firm and confident step along the road mapped out by Lenin and Stalin.

IN MEMORY OF KLEMENT GOTTWALD

At the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the Chairman announced the death, on March 14, 1953, of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic Klement Gottwald, a true friend of the Soviet Union.

Deputies stood in silence to honour the memory of Klement Gottwald and adopted the following Message to the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic:

TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Dear Comrades,

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deeply condoles with the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic over the death of Comrade Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, outstanding statesman and beloved leader of the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

We share your deep grief at the passing away of the leader of the Czechoslovak peoples, the indefatigable organizer of the new People's Democratic State of Czechoslovakia and faithful friend of the Soviet Union, Comrade Klement Gottwald.

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AT KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S FUNERAL

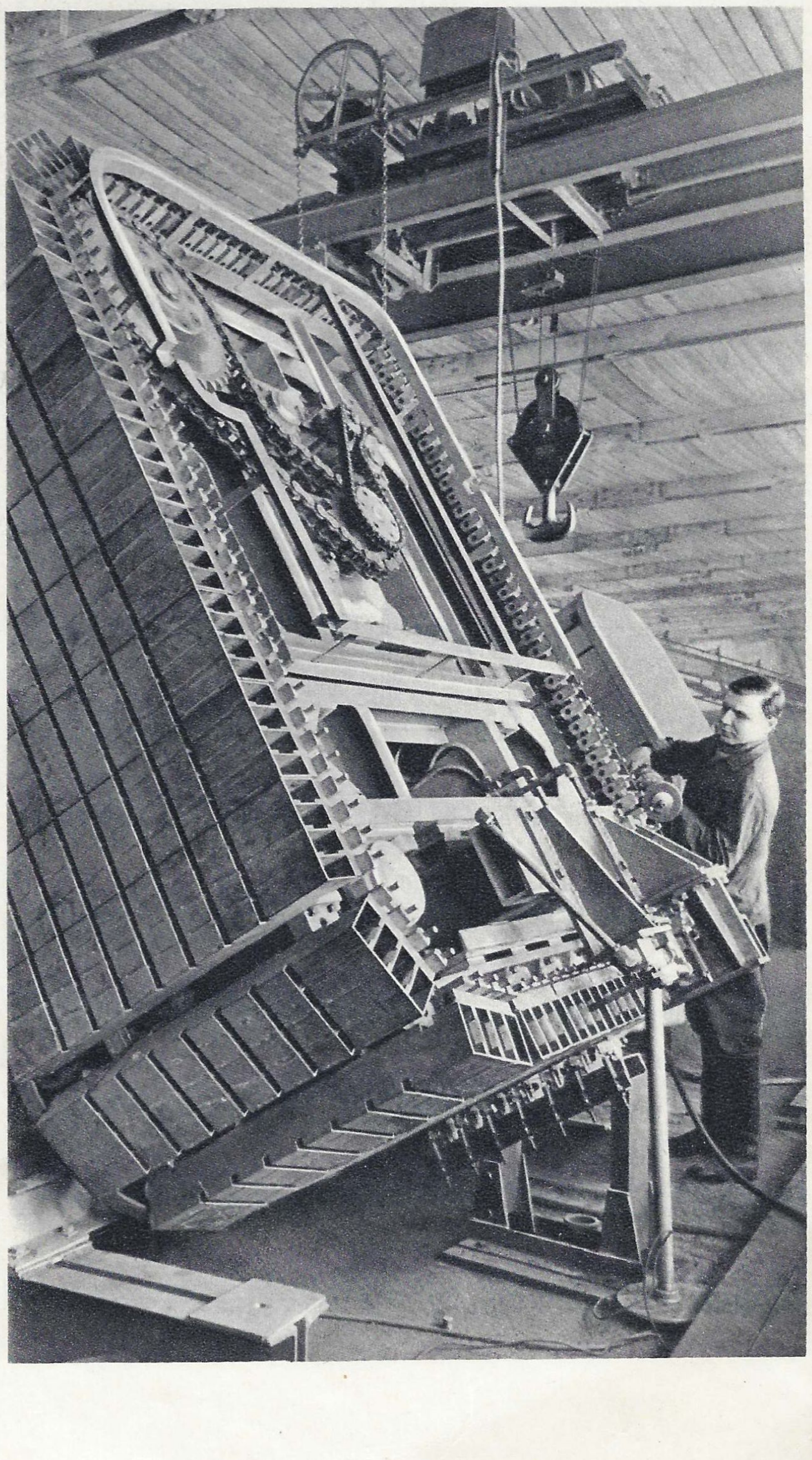
A delegation representing the Soviet Government attended the funeral of President Gottwald in Prague. It was headed by First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Marshal N. A. Bulganin, its other members being the Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, M. A. Yasnov, N. M. Pegov, A. E. Bogomolov, the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, and Lieutenant-General A. Z. Kobulov.

Speaking at the funeral, Marshal Bulganin said:

"At this time of grief and sorrow, you, dear comrades and friends, are not alone. With you are the peoples of the mighty Soviet Union, the great Chinese people, the people of the People's Democracies, and all progressive mankind. This camp of democracy and socialism is growing stronger day by day. It is united and welded by a firm and unbreakable friendship, to the strengthening of which much effort and energy were dedicated by our leader and teacher, the great Stalin, and by his faithful disciple and comrade-in-arms, Klement Gottwald."

Workers, collective farmers and intellectuals of the Soviet Union were unanimous in their approval of the laws and decisions adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its Fourth Session. The decisions taken there are being studied and followed by declarations in which people express their readiness to make every exertion to build a communist society in their country. Above—a propagandist, N. Dunduchenko, reading an account of the Session to workers in a shop at the Bolshevik Works in Kiev

Mechanical and automatic production methods are being applied increasingly in various branches of national economy in the USSR. As a result productivity rises and work becomes much easier. A milling machine works in Dmitrov near Moscow recently started producing what are known as "magazines"—elaborate units that form automatic production lines for ball-bearing works. Below—fitter V. A. Tyurin assembling one of these "magazines"



THE IMMORTAL GENIUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

"...Lenin was not just one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest rank, a mountain eagle, who knew no fear in the struggle, and who boldly led the Party forward along the unexplored paths of the Russian revolutionary movement....

"The insight of genius, the ability rapidly to grasp and divine the inner meaning of impending events, was that quality of Lenin which enabled him to lay down the correct strategy and a clear line of conduct at crucial moments of the revolutionary movement."

J. V. STALIN

"Comrade Stalin dedicated his life to the emancipation of the working class and of all working people from the oppression and bondage of the exploiters, to the deliverance of mankind from destructive wars, to the struggle to build a free and happy life on earth for the labouring people.

"Comrade Stalin, the great thinker of our era, creatively developed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism in the new historical conditions. His name rightly ranks with those of the greatest men in human history—Marx, Engels and Lenin."

G. M. MALENKOV

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in Gorki (1922)

A great friendship united the two most outstanding men of our times—Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Shoulder to shoulder, Lenin and Stalin fought for the creation of the Communist Party, they built the Party, reared it, strengthened it and protected it from the attacks of opportunists of all colours.

Together, Lenin and Stalin prepared the Communist Party and the working class for the armed uprising and led them to the world-historic victory of the socialist revolution that was achieved in October 1917.

Together, Lenin and Stalin created and strengthened the multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the State of the dictatorship of the working class.

With their works of genius Lenin and Stalin enriched Marxism—the science of the laws of development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of socialism and of the building of communist society. Guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Communist Party led the Soviet people to the bright road of the building of communism.

When the great Lenin departed from us, the banner of Marxism-Leninism was taken from the hands of the teacher by his best pupil, friend, faithful comrade-in-arms and fellow thinker—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Stalin safeguarded the Leninist banner from all the attacks made upon it by the enemies of the revolution, by the enemies of the Soviet State.

V. I. Lenin, having discovered the law of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism, drew the profoundly substantiated conclusion that the victory of socialism is possible at first in several countries or even in one separate country. J. V. Stalin upheld and further developed this thesis, and proved the correctness of Lenin's theory by the actual building of socialism in the Soviet land. Proceeding from Lenin's thesis, Stalin created the theory of the building of communist society, worked out the programme of the gradual transition from socialism to communism and defined the main preliminary conditions for the preparation of the transition to communism.

Always and in all things Stalin learned from his teacher Lenin; and he himself taught the Communists and the citizens of the socialist society to be like Lenin.

Stalin was himself like Lenin, fearless in battle and merciless to the enemies of the people, free from all panic, from any semblance of panic, wise and deliberate in deciding complex problems. He loved the people as dearly as Lenin loved the people.

"We were reared by Lenin and Stalin. We are pupils of Lenin and Stalin. And we shall always remember what Stalin taught us to his last day, because we want to be true and worthy pupils and followers of Lenin, true and worthy pupils and followers of Stalin," vow Stalin's comrades-in-arms, the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

LENIN'S FAITHFUL PUPIL AND COMRADE-IN-ARMS

"Comrade Stalin's whole life, which was illumined by the sunlight of the great ideas of an inspired people's champion of the cause of communism, is for us a living and life-asserting example," said V. M. Molotov at the funeral on March 9, 1953, when the country said its last farewell to its great leader.

Stalin came from the people. With the people, with the working class and the toiling peasantry, he was vitally bound up all his life. To the people he dedicated all his mighty energy and his supreme genius.

When still a youth, Joseph Stalin came to the profound conviction that the people can find the way to a happy life only by fighting for communism. And this determined his life's work. Joseph Stalin dedicated himself, his whole life, to the struggle for communism, to a selfless struggle for the happiness of the working folk, for the good of the people.

J. V. Stalin joined the revolutionary movement at the age of fifteen, when he established connection with underground groups of Russian Marxists. At the age of nineteen, in 1898, he formally enrolled as a member of the Tiflis organization of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party.

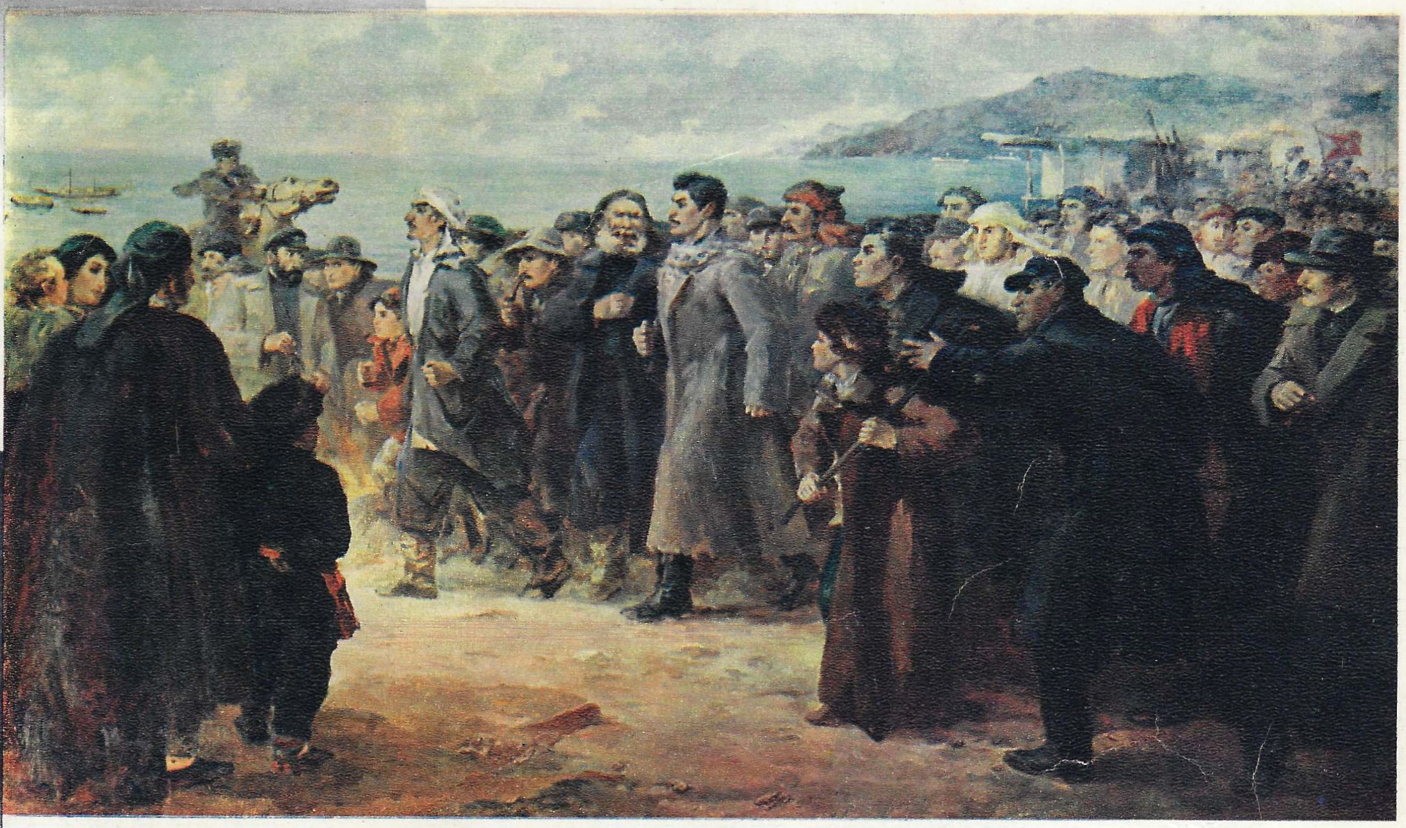
Tiflis, Batum, Baku. In these cities Stalin developed seething revolutionary activity. He organized the publication in Transcaucasia of the illegal newspaper of the Leninist-"Iskra" trend "Brdzola" ("The Struggle") and of numerous leaflets and proclamations. At the dawn of the revolutionary movement in Russia, when organizing a Social-Democratic committee in Batum, J. V. Stalin, on the eve of the new year 1902, uttered the significant words: "There's the dawn. Soon the sun will rise. The time will come when this sun will shine for us." How much faith, strength and courage those words instilled into the hearts of the proletarians!

While rallying the workers and poor peasants around the Party, while conducting Marxist study circles, Stalin studied hard himself. He studied philosophy, political economy, history and the natural sciences, and he read the classical works of fiction and poetry. Stalin was always able to combine the difficult day-to-day activity of a professional revolutionary among the working masses with deep study of Marxist theory. This was true of him in his early years in Transcaucasia. This was true of him in St. Petersburg during the period of preparation of the revolution. This was true of him during all his life.

Persecution, prison and exile were powerless to break Stalin's spirit. From 1902 to 1913, Stalin was arrested by the tsarist government seven times, was exiled six times; he escaped from exile five times. From his last place of exile, Turukhansk, Stalin was liberated by the February Revolution of 1917. Neither in prison nor in exile did Joseph Vissarionovich cease his revolutionary work.

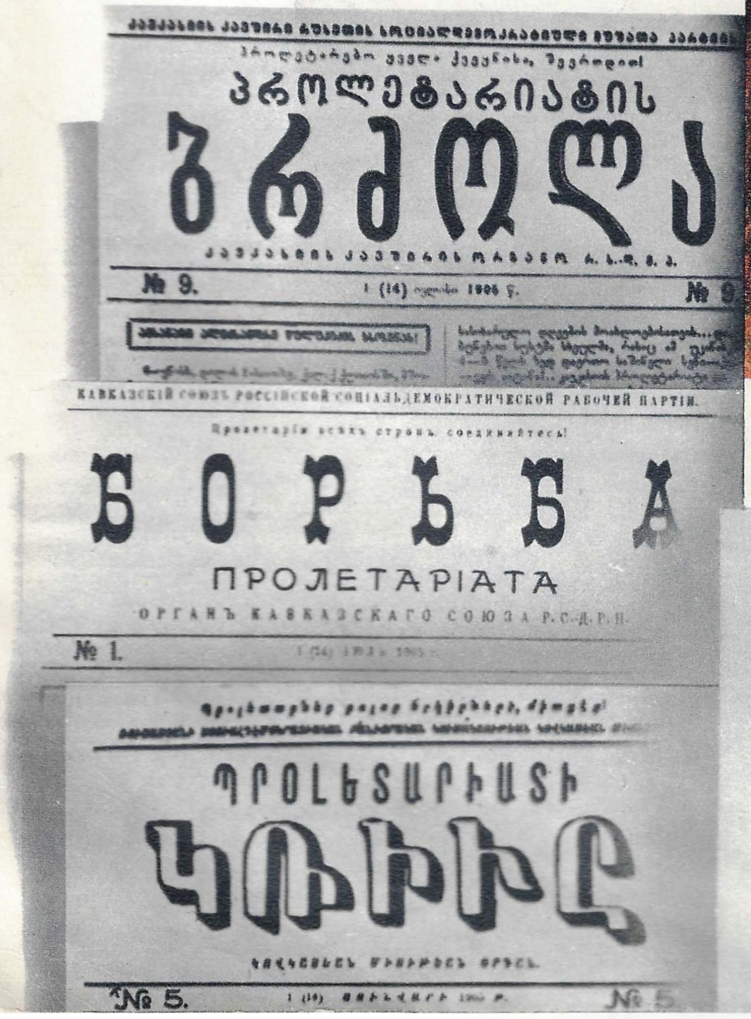
Stalin's life was absorbed in the revolutionary activities of the Party; he was in the very first ranks of the working people's struggle for liberation from the yoke of capitalism. J. V. Stalin's exceptional talents as an unsurpassed organizer of the Party and of the Soviet State, his genius as a Marxist-Leninist theoretician, unfolded to the full in the years of the revolution and of the building of socialism.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (photo taken in 1902)



"Political Demonstration of the Batum Workers on March 9, 1902, Led by J. V. Stalin."

Painting by A. Kutateladze



პროლეტარიატის
ბრძოლა

№ 9.

КАВКАЗСКІЙ СОЮЗЪ РОССІЙСКОЙ СОЦІАЛЬДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ РАБОЧЕЙ ПАРТІИ.

Пролетаріи всѣхъ странъ соединяйтесь!

БОРЬБА
ПРОЛЕТАРІАТА

ОРГАНЪ КАВКАЗСКАГО СОЮЗА Р.С.-Д.Р.П.

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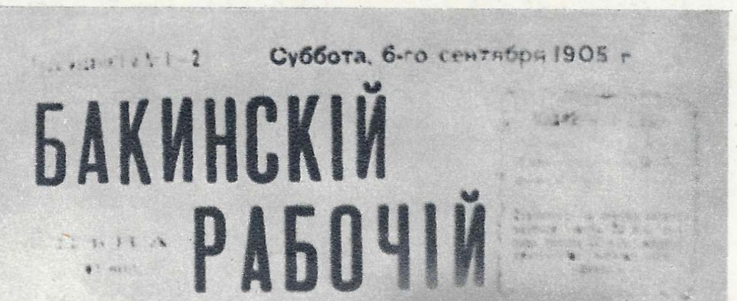
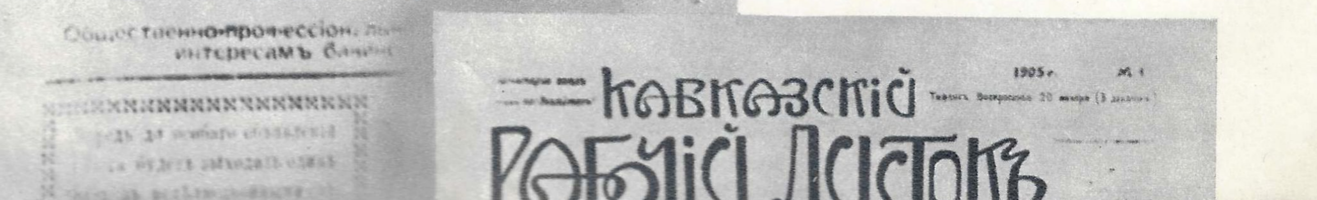


Суббота, 6-го сентября 1905 г.

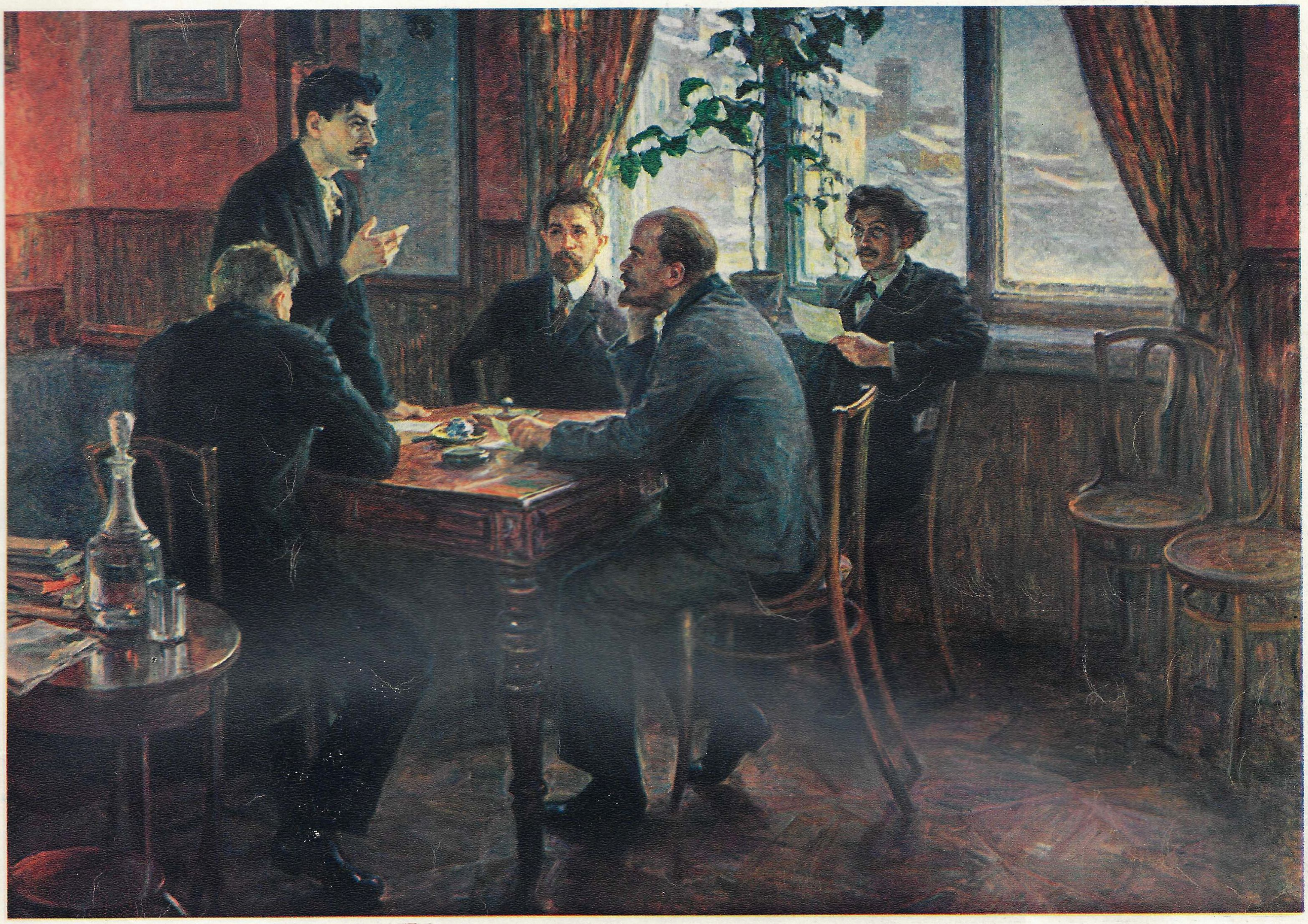
БАКИНСКІЙ
РАБОЧІЙ



1905 г. № 1

КАВКАЗСКІЙ
РАБОЧІЙ ЛИСТОКЪ

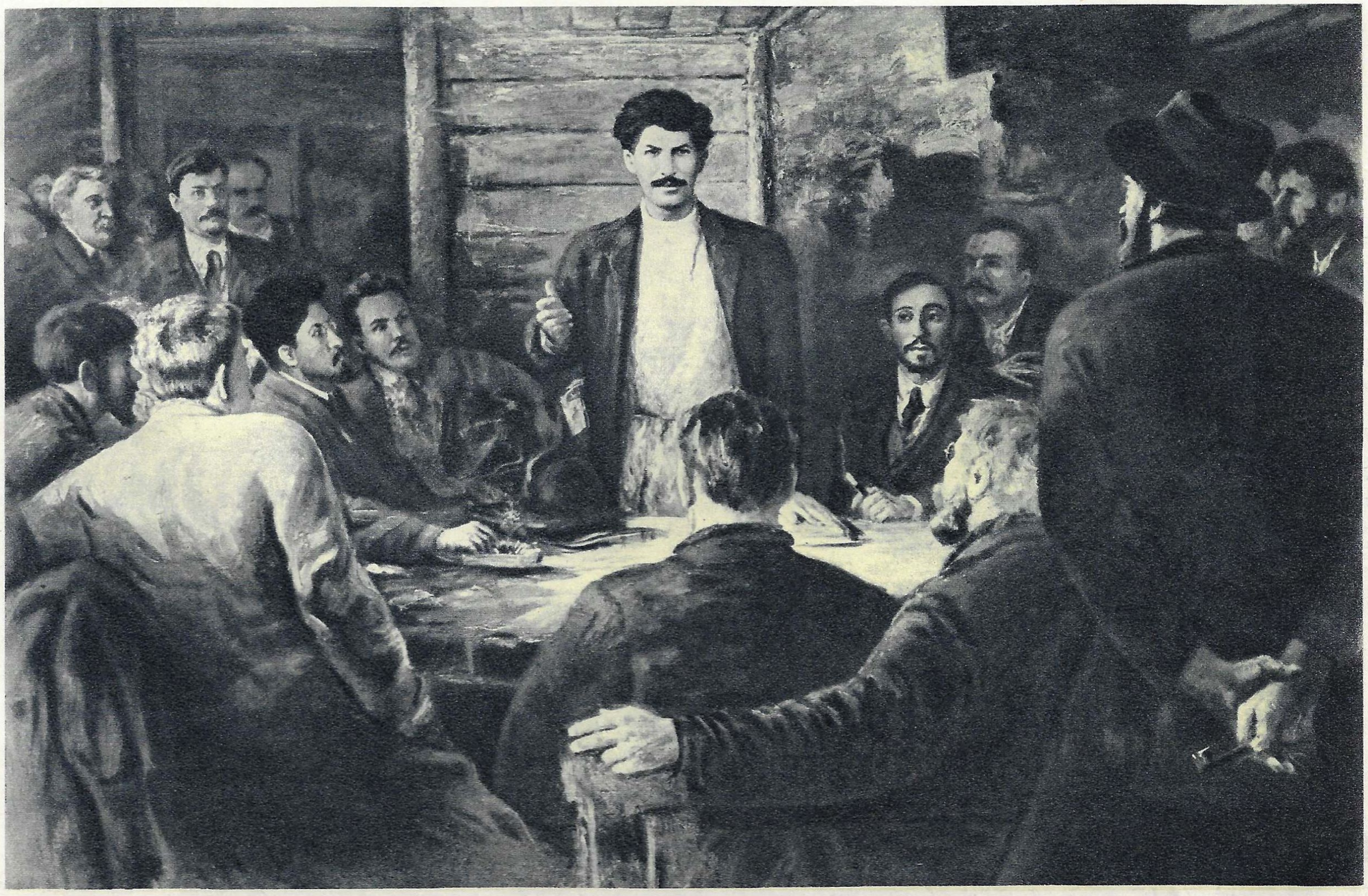
Left: "Borba Proletariata" ("Proletarian Struggle") in the Georgian, Russian and Armenian languages, "Bakinsky Rabochy" ("Baku Worker") and "Kavkazsky Rabochy Listok" ("Caucasian Workers' News-sheet"), which were published under J. V. Stalin's direction in the Caucasus at the beginning of the century



"V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin Draft the Resolution of the Tammerfors Bolshevik Conference (1905)."

Painting by A. Moravov

In 1903, while in exile in the village of Novaya Uda, J. V. Stalin received a letter from V. I. Lenin. This acquaintance by correspondence between the two great men was sealed in December 1905, when they met at the First All-Russian Bolshevik Conference in Tammerfors. This meeting united Lenin and Stalin for life. Unity of ideas, plans and action always distinguished their great friendship.

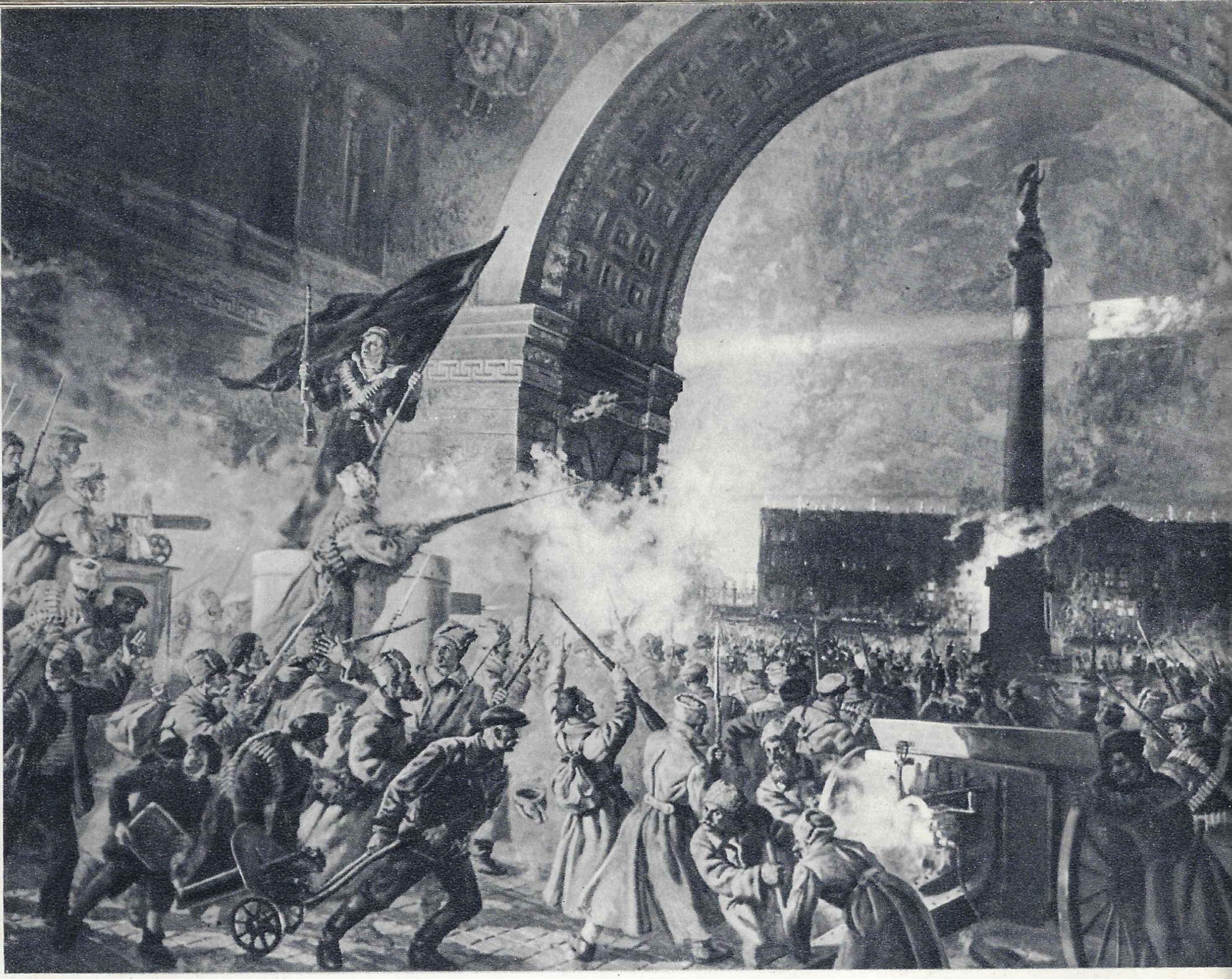


"J. V. Stalin Addresses a Meeting of Exiled Bolsheviks in the Village of Monastyrskoye, Turukhansk Territory (1915)."

Painting by V. Krotkov

"The October Revolution should not be regarded merely as a revolution 'within national bounds.' It is, primarily, a revolution of an international, world order; for it signifies a radical turn in the world history of mankind, a turn from the old, capitalist, world to the new, socialist, world."

J. V. STALIN



"The Storming of the Winter Palace in Petrograd by Revolutionary Workers and Sailors in 1917." *Painting by P. Sokolov-Skalya*

LEADERS OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Boldly and confidently, firmly yet circumspectly, Lenin and Stalin led the Party and the working class towards the socialist revolution, preparing them for a victorious armed uprising. Obtaining a majority in the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets, the Bolsheviks intensified their preparations for an uprising to overthrow the power of the bourgeoisie and landlords. Early in October 1917, V. I. Lenin returned secretly to Petrograd from Finland. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party it was decided to regard an armed uprising as the Party's most immediate task. The preparation and practical leadership of the uprising was entrusted to a Party Centre, headed by J. V. Stalin.

On the morning of October 24, forewarned by traitors, the enemies of the revolution began to take measures to prevent the uprising. The authorities ordered the suppression of the newspaper "Rabochy Put" ("Workers' Path"), the central organ of the Bolshevik Party.

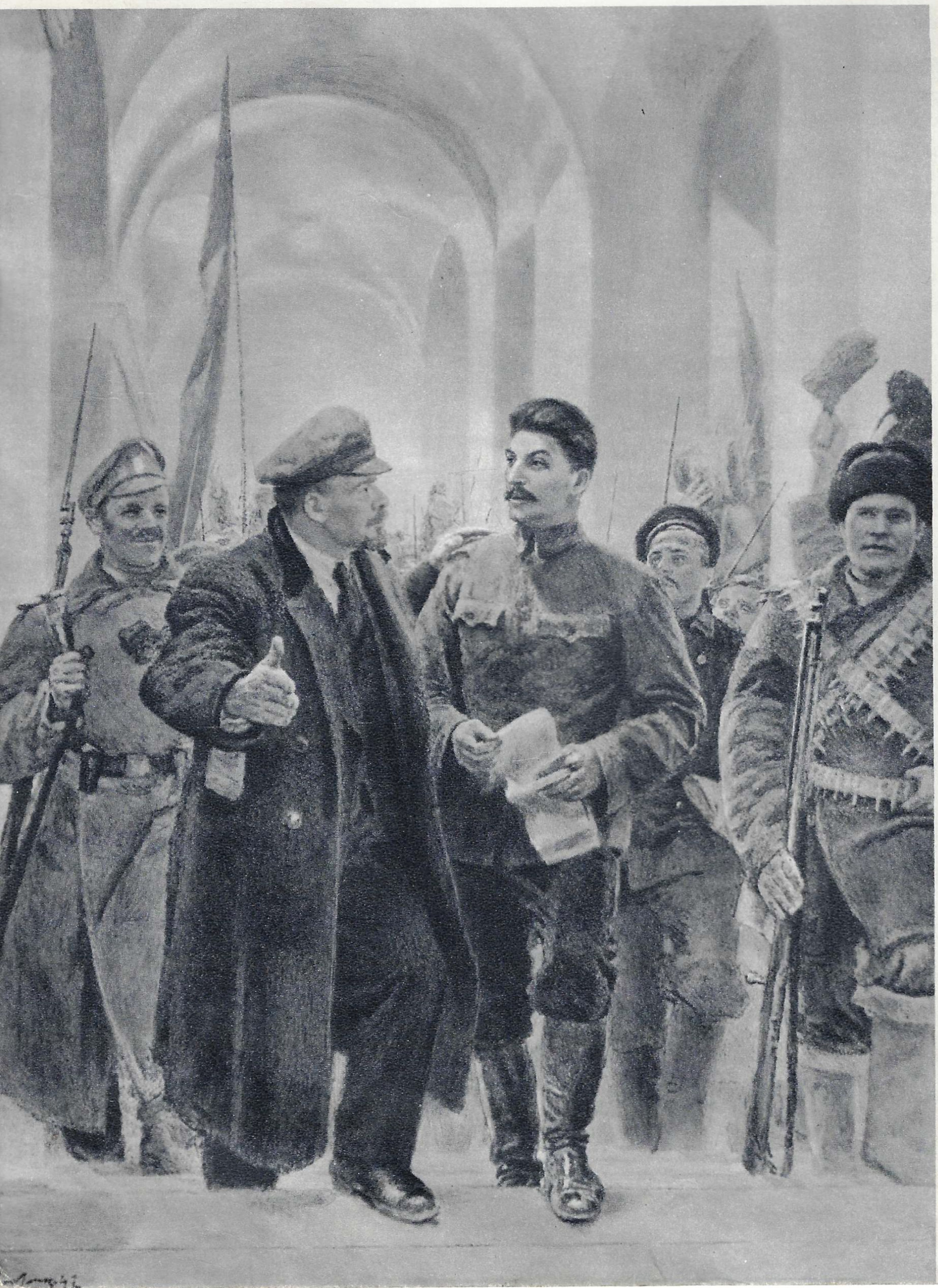
Armoured cars were dispatched to the editorial offices and the printing plant. J. V. Stalin forestalled these actions by sending an armed detachment to defend this highly important sector. The Red Guards and revolutionary soldiers pressed back the counterrevolutionaries from the printing plant. Towards 11 a. m. "Rabochy Put" came out with a call for the overthrow of the Provisional Government.

Simultaneously, detachments of revolutionary soldiers and Red Guards were rushed to the revolutionary headquarters in the Smolny Institute. The armed uprising had begun. On the night of October 24 Lenin arrived at the Smolny. The revolution was in progress, and Lenin and Stalin were at its head.

On October 25 (November 7) revolutionary troops occupied the railway stations, post office, telegraph office, the Ministries and the State Bank. The Provisional Government, who had taken refuge in the Winter Palace, were arrested.

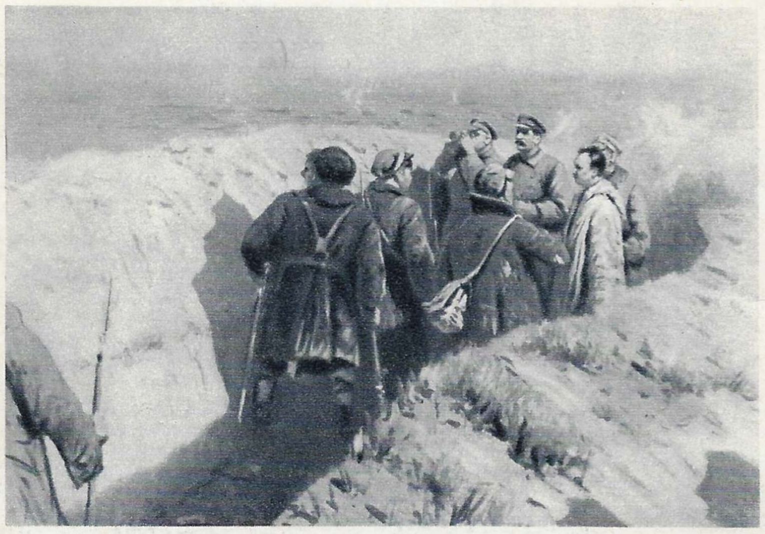
The armed uprising in Petrograd had won. That evening the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets opened. Backed by the will of the vast majority of the workers, soldiers and peasants, the Congress of Soviets declared that it was taking all power into its hands throughout the country. A new era in the history of mankind had dawned. On the night of October 26, the Congress adopted the first decree of the Soviet power—the Decree on Peace. The Congress appealed to the class-conscious workers of Great Britain, France and Germany to ensure the triumph of the cause of peace, and at the same time the cause of the emancipation of the toiling and exploited masses from all forms of slavery and exploitation. That same night the Second Congress of Soviets adopted the Decree on Land, which proclaimed the abolition of landlord ownership of land forthwith and without compensation. All natural resources (oil, ores, coal), forests and waters became the property of the people. The Congress formed the first Soviet Government—the Council of People's Commissars—which consisted entirely of Bolsheviks. V. I. Lenin was elected Chairman of the first Council of People's Commissars, and J. V. Stalin was elected People's Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities.

J. V. Stalin personally directed all the work undertaken by the Party and the Soviet Government to solve the national question. There is not a single Soviet republic in whose organization Stalin did not take an active and leading part.



"V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in the Smolny." On the night of October 24 Lenin arrived at the Smolny and assumed personal direction of the armed uprising. The Smolny became the headquarters of the revolution, from which all fighting orders were issued.

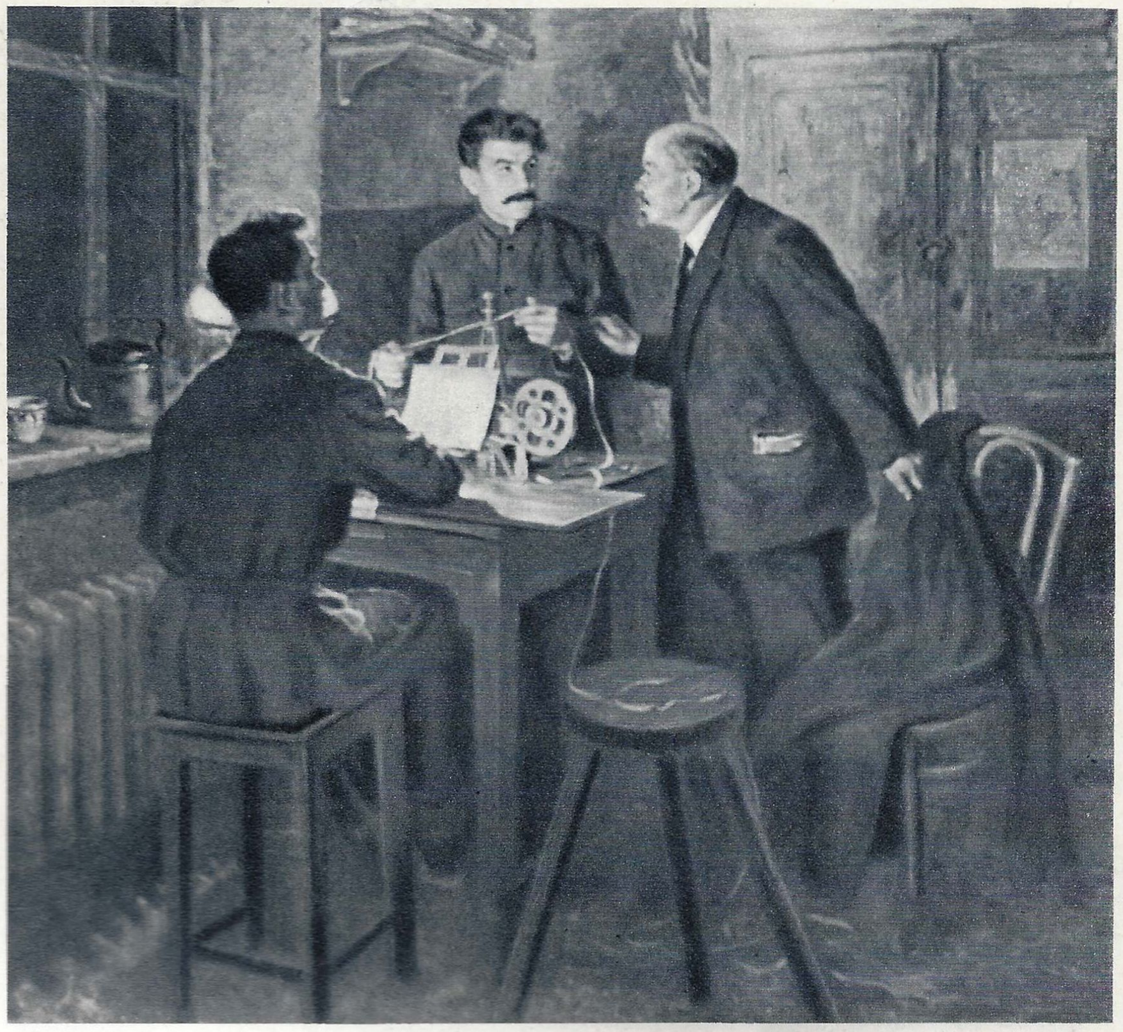
Drawing by E. Kibrik



"J. V. Stalin and K. Y. Voroshilov in the Trenches on the Tsaritsyn Front." The defence of Tsaritsyn is one of the most heroic pages in the glorious chronicles of the Civil War. *Painting by M. Grekov*

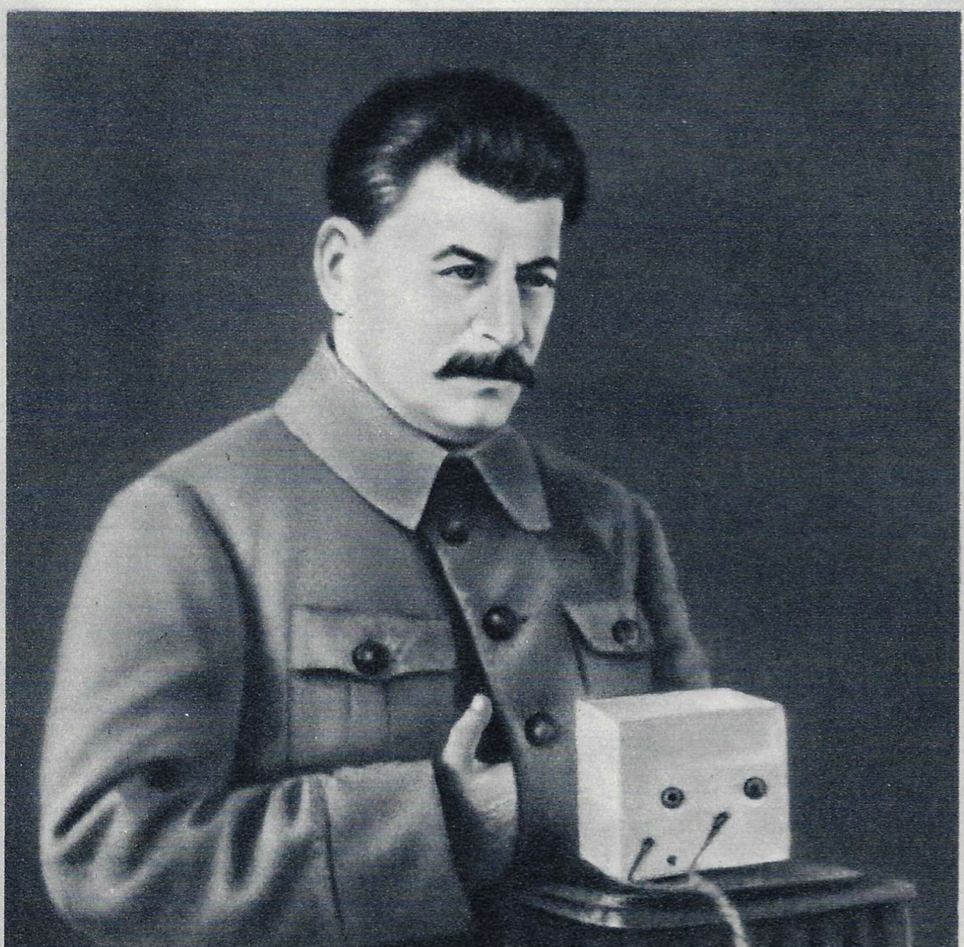
Overthrown by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Russian landlords and capitalists began to conspire with the capitalists of other countries to organize military intervention against the land of Soviets. In the rigorous years of the Civil War and foreign intervention, J. V. Stalin was V. I. Lenin's chief assistant in the organization of the defence. In November 1918, a Council of Workers' and Peasants' Defence was set up, headed by Lenin. Stalin virtually acted as Lenin's deputy in the Council of Defence. Stalin was the indefatigable builder of the Soviet State's regular army; he directly organized and inspired this army's major victories on the fronts of the Civil War. Wherever the threat was most imminent—at Tsaritsyn (later named Stalingrad), or on the approaches to Petrograd or at Smolensk, at Perm or at the Southern Front—the Central Committee of the Party sent Stalin. And wherever Stalin went his iron will and strategic genius ensured victory.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the army of the Soviet land grew into a redoubtable, indestructible force which hurled back the first attack made by international imperialism on the young Republic. In those years J. V. Stalin laid the foundations of Soviet military science—a science with concepts utterly new,—he laid the foundations of an invincible Soviet Army.



"V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin on the Direct Wire." V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in communication with the Soviet delegation at Brest-Litovsk. On December 3, 1917, at Brest-Litovsk, peace negotiations were initiated between the young Soviet Republic on the one side and Germany and Austria on the other. The counterrevolutionaries, enemies of the Party and the people, conducted a frenzied campaign against the conclusion of peace. They wanted to make the Soviet land defenceless in the face of German imperialism. Lenin and Stalin, in the name of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, insisted on the immediate signing of a peace treaty with Germany. *Painting by A. Moravov*

THE SOLEMN VOW



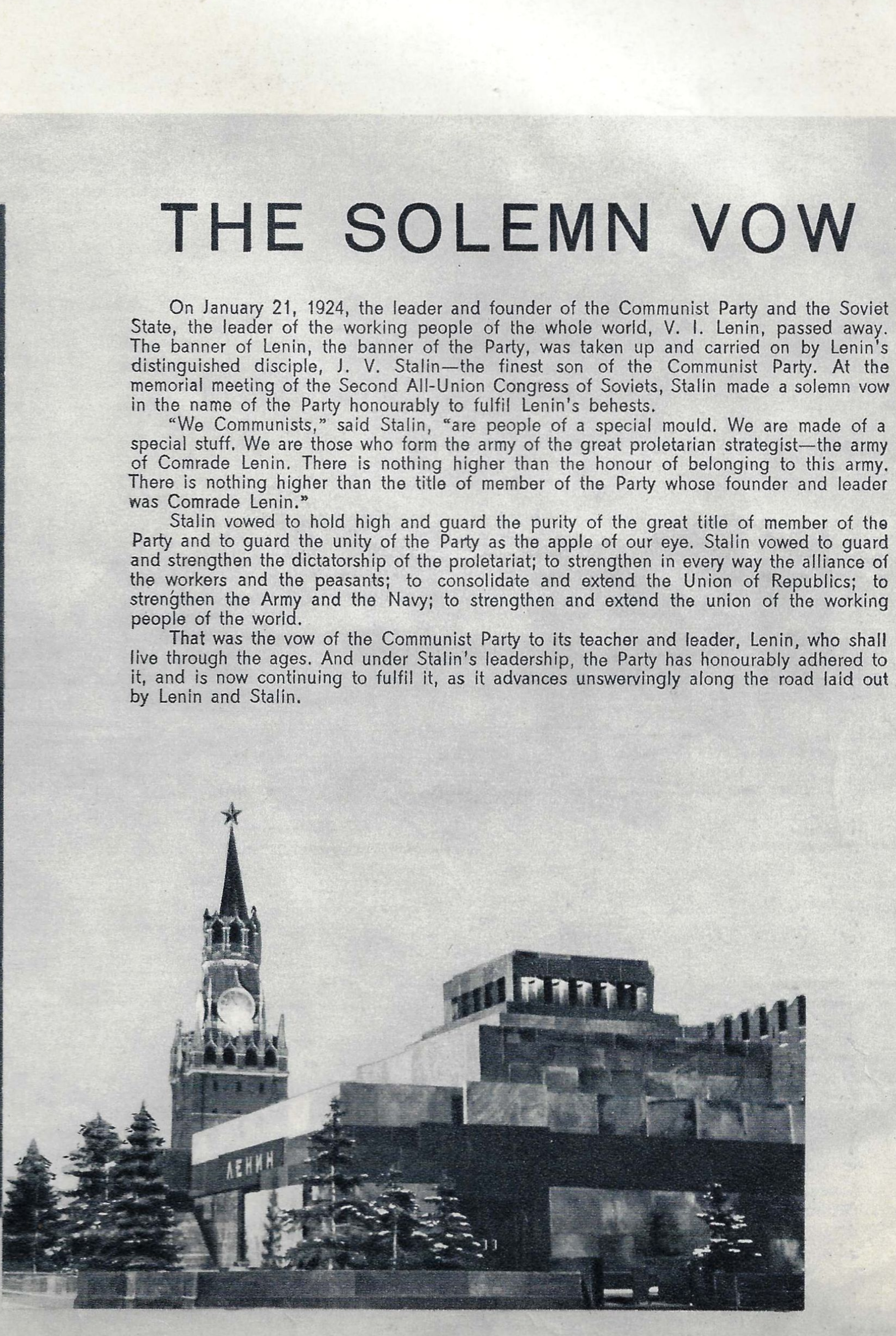
J. V. Stalin makes the solemn vow in the name of the Party at the memorial meeting of the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets

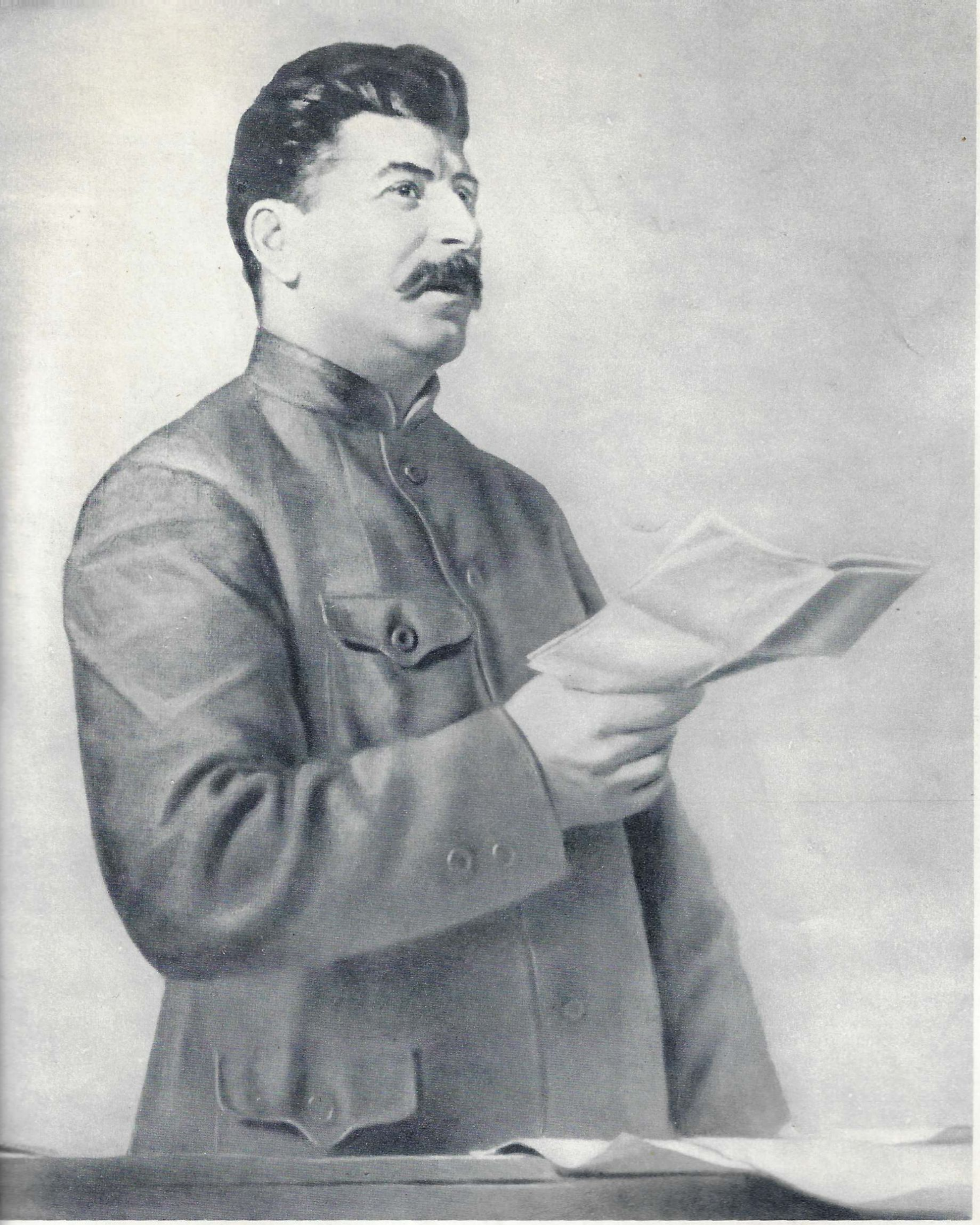
On January 21, 1924, the leader and founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, the leader of the working people of the whole world, V. I. Lenin, passed away. The banner of Lenin, the banner of the Party, was taken up and carried on by Lenin's distinguished disciple, J. V. Stalin—the finest son of the Communist Party. At the memorial meeting of the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets, Stalin made a solemn vow in the name of the Party honourably to fulfil Lenin's behests.

"We Communists," said Stalin, "are people of a special mould. We are made of a special stuff. We are those who form the army of the great proletarian strategist—the army of Comrade Lenin. There is nothing higher than the honour of belonging to this army. There is nothing higher than the title of member of the Party whose founder and leader was Comrade Lenin."

Stalin vowed to hold high and guard the purity of the great title of member of the Party and to guard the unity of the Party as the apple of our eye. Stalin vowed to guard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat; to strengthen in every way the alliance of the workers and the peasants; to consolidate and extend the Union of Republics; to strengthen the Army and the Navy; to strengthen and extend the union of the working people of the world.

That was the vow of the Communist Party to its teacher and leader, Lenin, who shall live through the ages. And under Stalin's leadership, the Party has honourably adhered to it, and is now continuing to fulfil it, as it advances unswervingly along the road laid out by Lenin and Stalin.





"J. V. Stalin Addresses the Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party (1925)."

Painting by I. Brodsky

ORGANIZER OF THE VICTORIES OF SOCIALISM

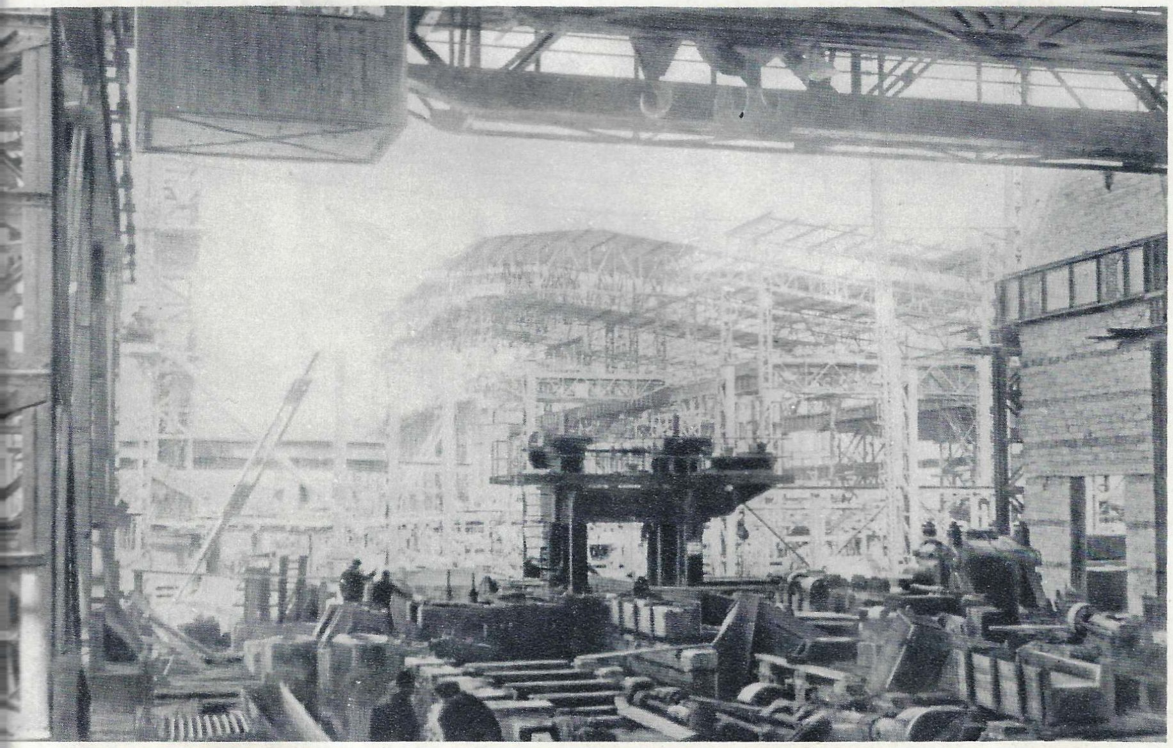
True to his solemn vow, J. V. Stalin victoriously defended Leninism when the enemies of the Party, the capitulators and sceptics, attacked Lenin's thesis regarding the possibility of the victory of socialism in one separate country surrounded by a capitalist world. J. V. Stalin elaborated Lenin's thesis regarding the economic policy of the dictatorship of the working class. Guided by Lenin's precepts, Stalin developed the doctrine of the socialist industrialization of the country. Making Lenin's brilliant plans his starting point and taking into account the pressing requirements of the material development of Soviet society, J. V. Stalin thoroughly worked out and gave practical effect to the theory of the collectivization of agriculture. Stalin showed most convincingly that Soviet power and socialist construction could not continue for long to rest on two different bases, one being a powerful unified socialist industry, the other a scattered and backward small-peasant economy.

Both at the Fourteenth Party Conference and at the Fourteenth Party Congress the course determined by Lenin and Stalin towards the victory of socialism in the USSR was confirmed as a law of the Party binding on all its members. The Fourteenth Congress affirmed the Party's main task to be the socialist industrialization of the country, the struggle for the victory of socialism in the USSR. The capitulators and sceptics, who opposed the Party's general line of building socialism in the USSR and became the agents of imperialism, were put to rout and swept out of the way of the Party and the people who were building socialism.

The task consisted in establishing many new branches of industry which did not exist in prerevolutionary Russia. A gigantic programme of industrial construction was launched to create the material basis of socialism, to equip and reorganize not only the whole of industry but the transport system and agriculture as well.

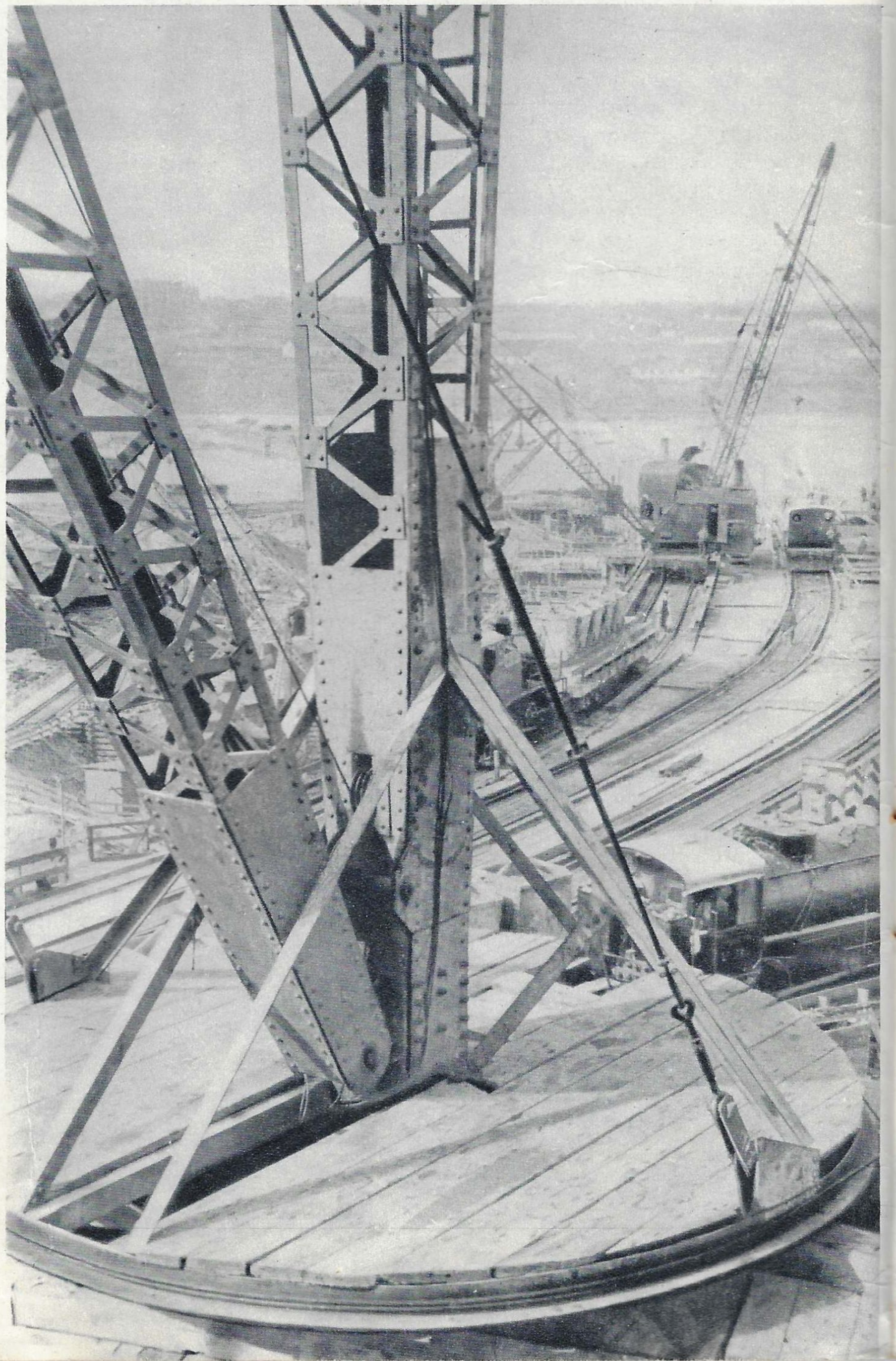
On the river Dnieper work was started on the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, a truly great undertaking at the time. Dozens of heat power electric stations were built. In the steppes beyond the Urals, at the Magnitnaya Mountain, rose the huge furnaces, foundries and steel-rolling

General view of the first Soviet tractor factory, built in Stalingrad, as it looked in 1933



Assembling a rolling mill during the construction of the Kuznetsk iron and steel combine—a giant of modern industry

Below: A scene in 1929 during the building of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, named after Lenin



mills of a great new iron and steel combine. Another gigantic iron and steel works was built in the Siberian town of Kuznetsk. Tractor, automobile and engineering works went up. The whole land was gripped with an urge to build.

Confident of the strength of the working class the Party with Stalin at its head led the people in solving the principal tasks in the building of socialism. The First Five-Year Plan, which the people called the Stalin Five-Year Plan, was completed ahead of schedule—in four years and three months. It was the selfless activity, the enthusiasm and spirit of initiative of millions of workers and peasants which, together with the firm leadership of the Party and Government, and the superiority of the Soviet economic system, constituted the chief factor in achieving this historic victory. Workers and engineers and technicians displayed colossal energy in developing socialist emulation. Many thousands of shock brigades showed an unparalleled tempo in their work, outstripping building and assembly plans. Shock work became a truly heroic movement embracing the whole people. Women, whom the Soviet regime and the Communist Party had led on to the road of active social life, joined in great numbers in socialist emulation in both town and country.

During the First Five-Year Plan period the Soviet Union created the tractor, automobile and aircraft industries. It established factories building machine tools and agricultural machinery. A modern chemical industry was founded. The USSR had previously occupied one of the lowest places in the world in the production of electric power. The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan made it a leading country in this respect. Great progress was also made in oil production and coal extraction. While the existing coal-mining and metallurgical base in the Ukraine was expanded, a new base was established in the East. Thousands of existing factories were refitted with modern equipment. Industrial regions were created in the national republics and in the border regions of the Soviet Union. New factories and mills sprang up in the Ukraine, in Byelorussia, in North Caucasus and Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals, Eastern and Western Siberia, and in the Far East. New towns with large populations sprang up at a fabulous speed in what were practically desert areas. The population of old towns doubled and redoubled. Small workers' settlements became large well-built industrial centres with tall apartment houses, theatres, clubs, hospitals, schools, etc.

Formerly a country with a small-scale rural economy, the USSR was transformed into an industrial country with a large-scale socialist agriculture, a country with powerful means of defence.

Speaking about the results of the First Five-Year Plan, J. V. Stalin showed how far the Soviet Union had outstripped all capitalist lands in the pace of its development. "While by the end of 1932 the volume of industrial output in the USSR **rose** to 334 per cent of the prewar output, the volume of industrial output in the USA **dropped** in this same period to 84 per cent, that of England to 75 per cent, that of Germany to 62 per cent."

This industrial growth was accompanied by a radical change in agriculture. The majority of the peasantry came to understand that there could be no development in the countryside without the introduction of collective farming. There began a wave of mass enrollment in collective farms among the middle peasantry. The programme regarding collectivization in the Five-Year Plan period was fulfilled threefold. In the minds of the overwhelming majority of the peasantry collective farms became established as the only acceptable form of economy.

In January 1934, at the Seventeenth Party Congress, J. V. Stalin spoke of the victory of the policy of the industrialization of the country, of the victory of the policy of solid collectivization and stressed the undivided domination of the socialist form of economy in the national economy of the USSR.

"The experience of our country," said Stalin, "has shown that it is entirely possible for socialism to achieve victory in one separate country." So triumphed the Party of Lenin and Stalin, thus triumphed Leninism.

The Second Five-Year Plan was also completed ahead of schedule, in April 1937, in four years and three months. The completion of the reconstruction of industry and agriculture equipped the national economy of the USSR with the most up-to-date techniques in the world. The Soviet Union became a mighty land of victorious socialism.

J. V. Stalin among some of the many women delegates to the Second All-Union Congress of Collective-Farm Shock Workers, held in February 1935

A harvester combine at work on a collective farm. The factories erected during the industrialization of the country supplied agriculture with machinery

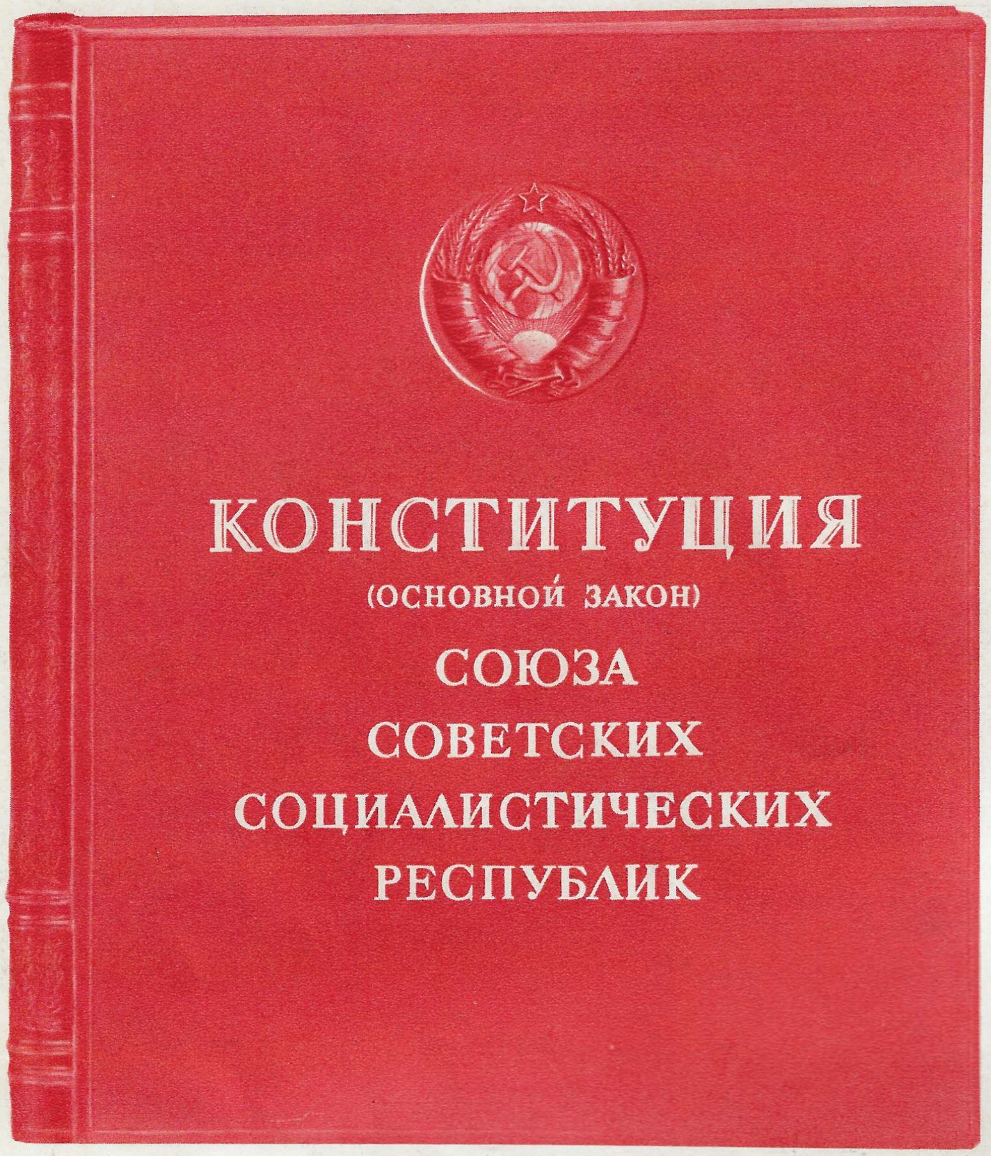
These tractors were the first to be sent to the villages, at the dawn of collective farming

THE AUTHOR OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR

> *"While for the peoples of capitalist countries the Constitution of the USSR will have the significance of a programme of action, it is significant for the peoples of the USSR as the summary of their struggles, a summary of their victories in the struggle for the emancipation of mankind."*
>
> J. V. STALIN

The victory of socialism in the USSR brought about a radical change in the correlation of classes in the country. This called for a revision of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) which had been adopted in 1924. The Seventh Congress of Soviets appointed a special Constitution Commission, under J. V. Stalin's chairmanship, to prepare the draft of a new Constitution. The Draft Constitution was published by the newspapers, and for a period of five and a half months it was the subject of discussion in the press and at meetings throughout the country. The Draft Constitution, which recorded the victories won in the struggle for human happiness, was approved with great satisfaction by the whole Soviet people.

In his report at the Extraordinary Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets in November 1936, J. V. Stalin described the new USSR Constitution as a historical document dealing in simple and concise terms, almost in the style of minutes, with the facts of the victory



Left: The Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR, which gives legislative embodiment to all that the working people in the land of victorious socialism have won

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality." *(From Article 118 of the Constitution of the USSR.)* By the end of 1952 the number of workers and employees in the national economy reached 41,700,000, an increase of 900,000 over the previous year. Unemployment has long since been unknown in the USSR.

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men. . . ." *(From Article 122 of the Constitution of the USSR.)* 2,489 Soviet women are deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR or of the Supreme Soviets of Union and Autonomous Republics. Over half a million women are deputies of local Soviets. More than 3,500,000 women are employed in scientific, cultural, educational and medical work.

Верховный Совет
СССР

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to education." *(From Article 121 of the Constitution of the USSR.)* All Soviet children receive a seven-year or ten-year education. Nearly 1,500,000 young men and women attend colleges and universities.

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure." *(From Article 119 of the Constitution of the USSR.)* This right is guaranteed by the institution of a working day of 8, 6 or 4 hours depending on the nature of the work, by the institution of annual vacations with full pay, by the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the working people.

of socialism in the USSR, with the facts of the emancipation of the working people of our country from capitalist slavery, with the facts of the victory in the USSR of full and thoroughly consistent democracy. As J. V. Stalin pointed out, the new Constitution is a document testifying to the fact that what millions of honest people in capitalist countries have dreamed of and still dream of has already been realized in the USSR, and is fully possible of realization in other countries also.

The new Constitution was adopted unanimously by the Extraordinary Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets. The new Stalin Constitution, as it was called by the people after its author, gave legislative embodiment to the fact that the USSR had entered a new stage of development, the stage of the completion of the building of socialist society and the gradual transition to communism.

Soviet society consists of two friendly classes—the workers and the peasants. The political foundation of the USSR is the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, elected by all citizens of the USSR on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The economic foundation of the USSR is the socialist ownership of the means of production. All citizens of the USSR have equal rights, irrespective of their nationality, race or sex. All citizens of the USSR are ensured the right to work, to rest and leisure, to education, to maintenance in old age or in case of illness or incapacitation.

In order to strengthen socialist society, the Constitution guarantees to all citizens freedom of speech, press, assembly, the right to unite in public organizations, inviolability of the person, inviolability of the homes and privacy of correspondence.

These rights and liberties of the working people, unprecedented in history, were won as the result of the victory of socialism. They are guaranteed materially and economically by the whole socialist economic system, which knows no crises, anarchy of production or unemployment.

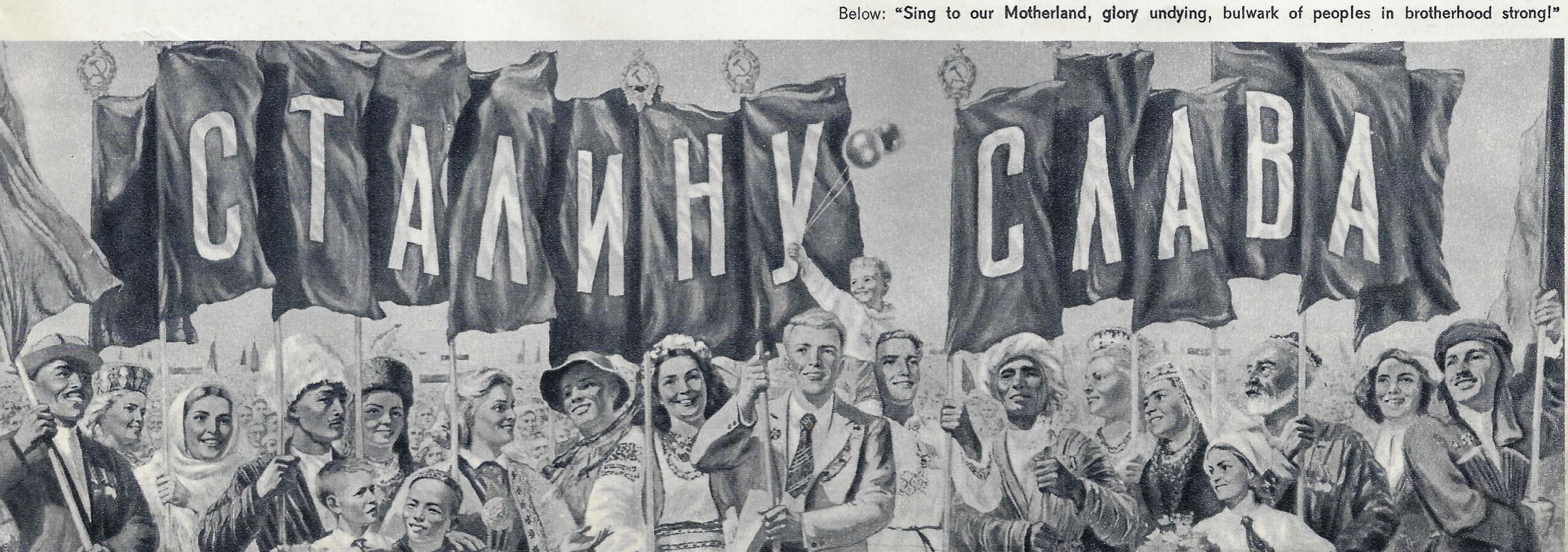
While affording these great rights and liberties, the Constitution imposes on all citizens serious obligations: to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform their public duties, to respect the rules of socialist human intercourse, to cherish and safeguard socialist property, and to defend the socialist Motherland.

A year later elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held according to the new Constitution. They turned into a country-wide holiday. 96.8 per cent of all voters went to the polls. Their unanimous vote for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc was a further testimony of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

J. V. Stalin delivers his report on the Draft Constitution of the USSR at the Extraordinary Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets, on November 25, 1936

The arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Above are the arms of the sixteen Republics constituting the USSR. Right: A view of the Kremlin in the capital of the USSR, Moscow

Below: **"Sing to our Motherland, glory undying, bulwark of peoples in brotherhood strong!"**



GREAT STRATEGIST AND CAPTAIN

On June 22, 1941, Hitlerite imperialist Germany suddenly and perfidiously violated the non-aggression pact and hurled 170 divisions armed with thousands of tanks and aircraft at the Soviet Union.

The Soviet State was in grave danger.

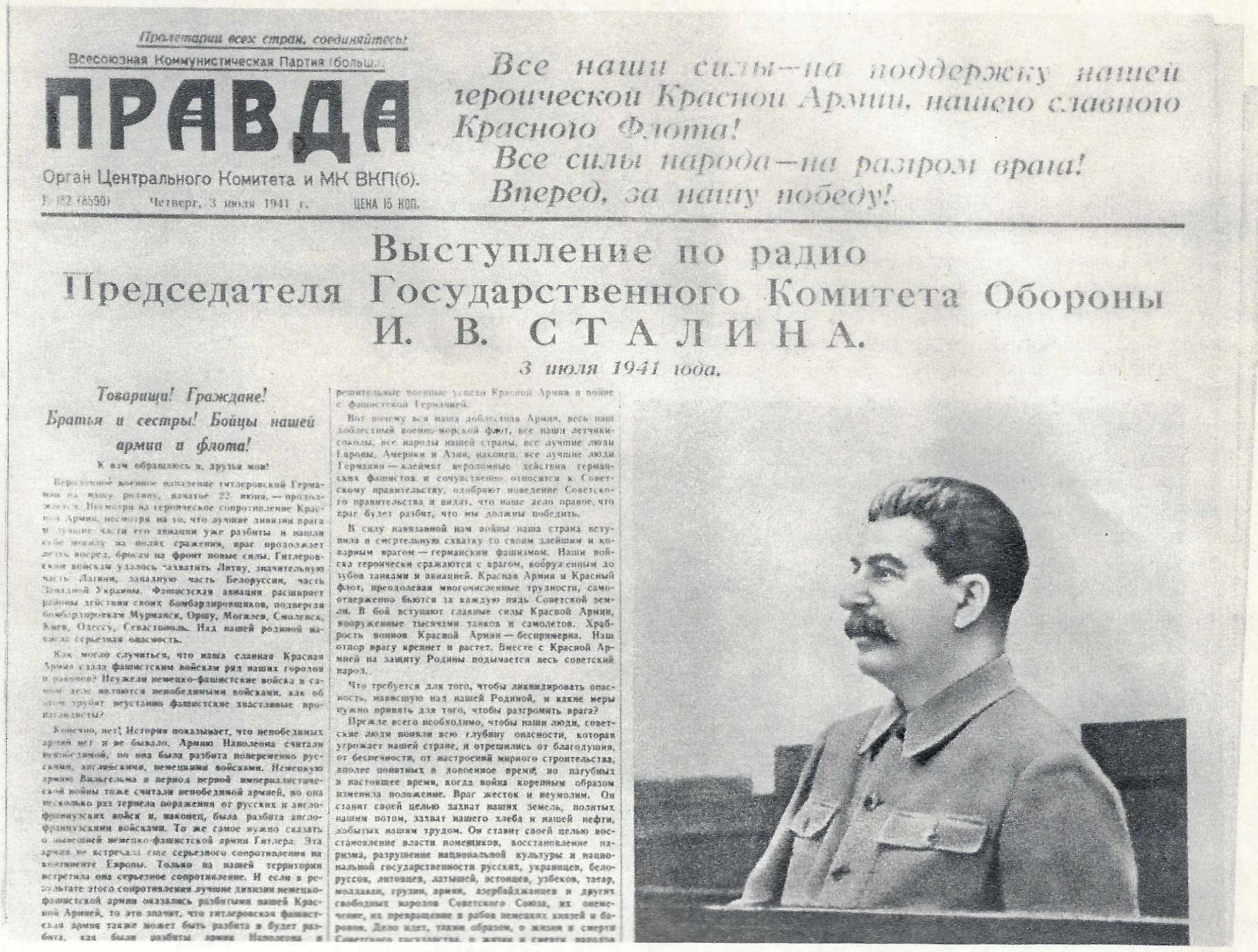
During those hard and grim days the thoughts and hopes of all Soviet people were turned towards J. V. Stalin. Assuming full responsibility for the destinies of the country and the people, J. V. Stalin became head of the State Committee of Defence and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

In his radio address on July 3, 1941, J. V. Stalin revealed the just character of the war waged by the Soviet people, exposed the myth about the invincibility of the Hitlerite army, foretold its inevitable defeat, drew up a clear programme for the defeat of the German fascist invaders and formulated the tasks of the people and the army in the war. Stalin exhorted the people to an all-out effort to defeat the enemy.

The whole country rose in answer to the leader's call. The national economy was regeared to meet the needs of war. The Hitlerite plan to defeat the Soviet Union in 45 to 60 days failed completely. Under J. V. Stalin's leadership the Soviet Army pursued the tactics of active defence, with the object of wearing down the enemy, destroying as much as possible of his man power and matériel, and thus paving the way for a counteroffensive.

J. V. Stalin, the great military theorist, equipped the army cadres with the most advanced Soviet military science, which, besides the art of war as such, embraces the whole range of questions connected with the economic and moral-political potential of the warring countries. During the Second World War every Soviet operation by the forces of a front, not to speak of the operations conducted by the forces of two or more fronts, was worked out and carried out at Stalin's initiative and on Stalin's instructions.

The history-making battles of Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, the offensives of 1944, the winter offensive of 1945 and the crowning Berlin operation, were the supreme triumphs of Stalin's military genius.



Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

Всесоюзная Коммунистическая Партия (больш.).

ПРАВДА

Орган Центрального Комитета и МК ВКП(б).

№ 182 (8590) Четверг, 3 июля 1941 г. ЦЕНА 15 КОП.

Все наши силы—на поддержку нашей героической Красной Армии, нашего славного Красного Флота!

Все силы народа—на разгром врага!

Вперед, за нашу победу!

Выступление по радио
Председателя Государственного Комитета Обороны
И. В. СТАЛИНА.

3 июля 1941 года.

Товарищи! Граждане!
Братья и сестры! Бойцы нашей армии и флота!

К вам обращаюсь я, друзья мои!

The issue of "Pravda" carrying J. V. Stalin's historic radio address of July 3, 1941

THE STATE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE

J. V. Stalin

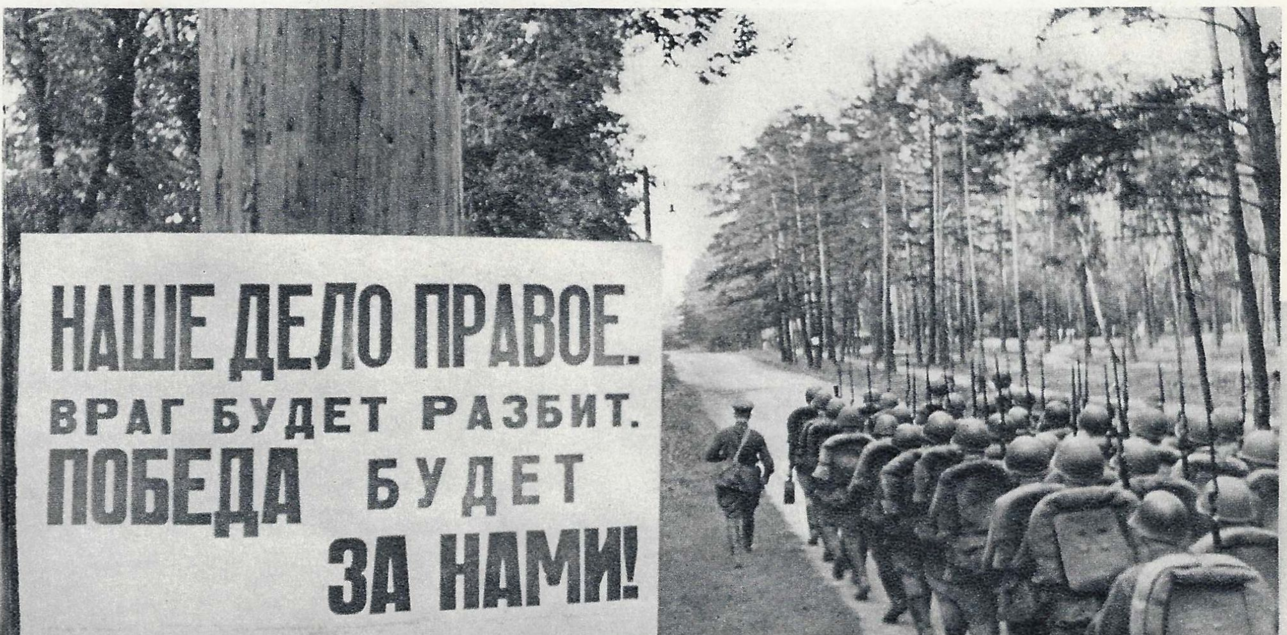
G. M. Malenkov

L. P. Beria

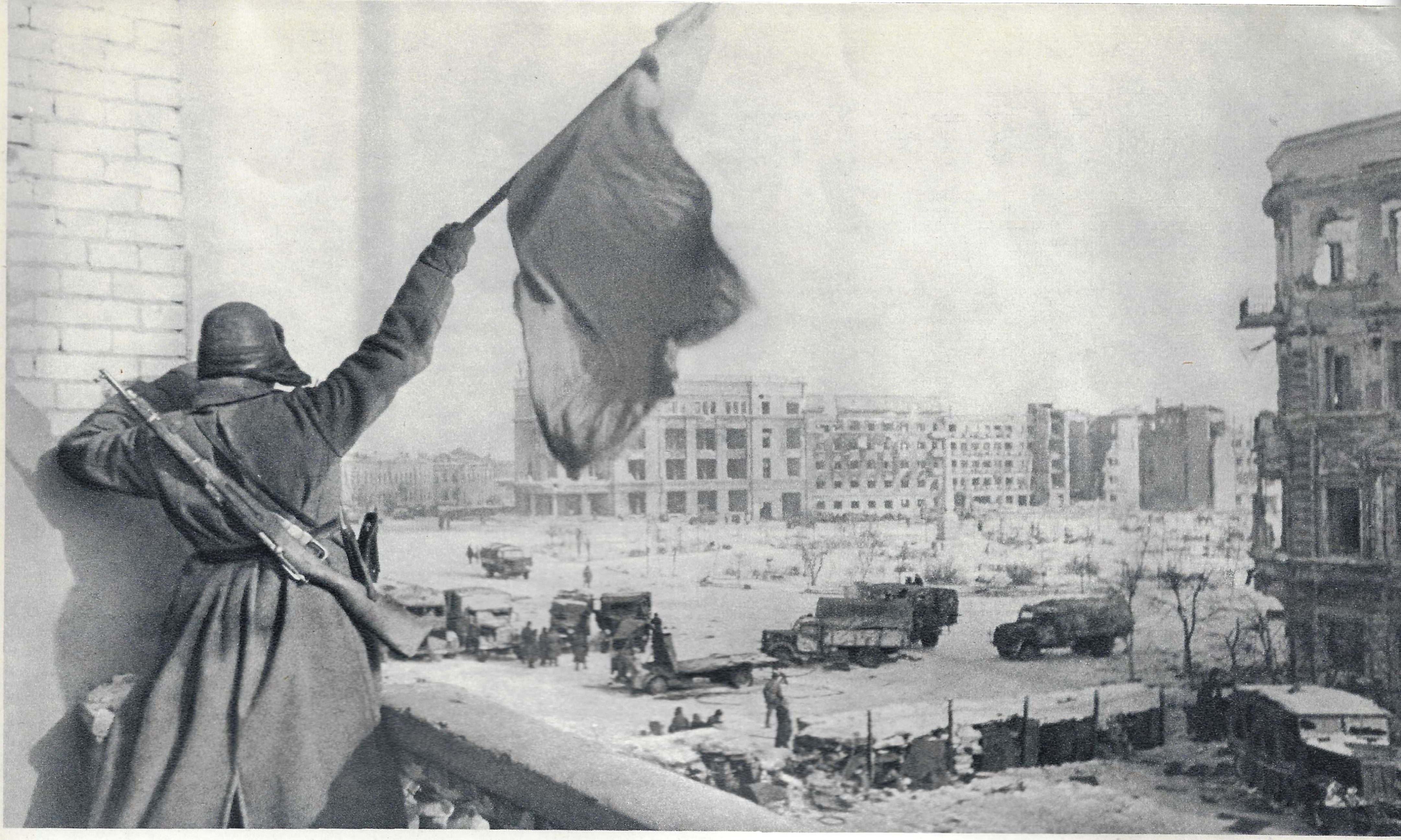
V. M. Molotov

K. Y. Voroshilov

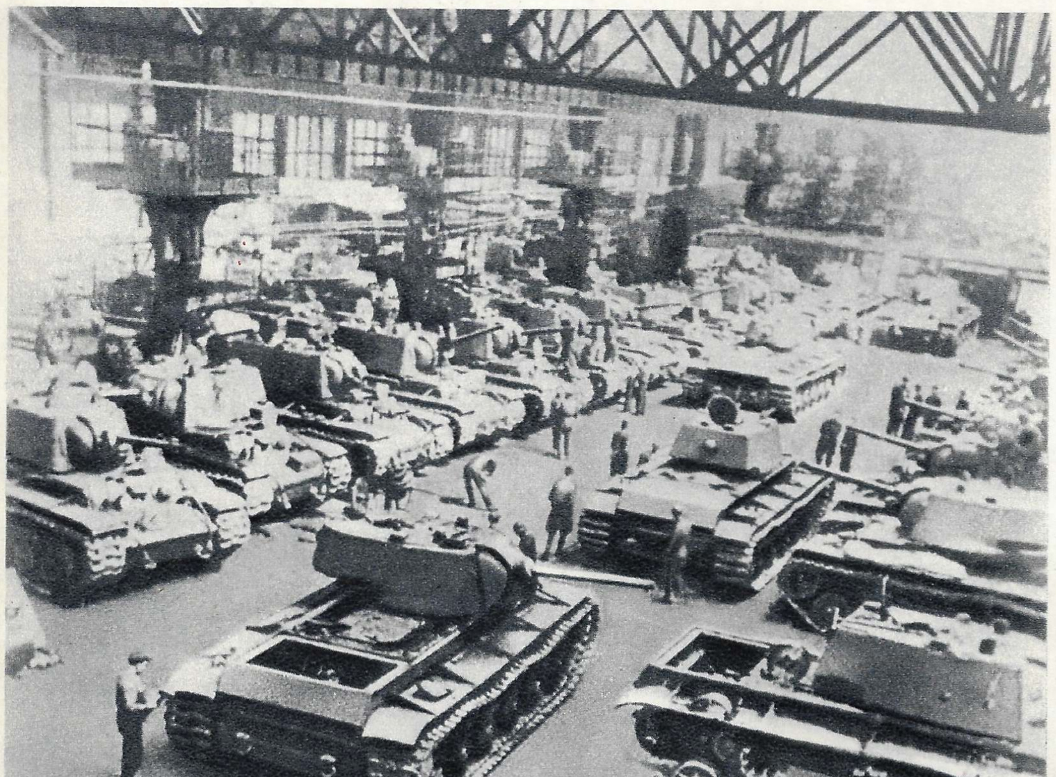
On June 30, 1941, to ensure the rapid mobilization of all the forces of the Soviet people to repulse the enemy onslaught, a State Committee of Defence was set up, consisting of J. V. Stalin (Chairman), G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, V. M. Molotov and K. Y. Voroshilov. During the war all military, political and economic leadership of the country, all power in the state, was concentrated in the hands of the State Committee of Defence.



On the march to the front. The placard in the foreground reads, "Ours Is a Just Cause. The Enemy Will Be Routed. Victory Will Be Ours!"



The victorious Red Flag waves over the Square of the Fallen Soldiers, Stalingrad. In the great Battle of Stalingrad the Soviet forces dealt Hitler's army an unprecedented defeat, one from which it never recovered



Assembly of tanks at a Soviet plant. Within a short period the country's industry ensured a qualitative and quantitative superiority of Soviet matériel over the German

Soviet bombers on a combat mission. The Stalin Air Force struck dread into the Nazi invaders

СМЪРТЬ НА ФАШИЗМА
СОФИЯ
ЖИВѢЕ ВОЖДЪТЪ НА ЧЕРВЕНАТА АРМИЯ
МАРШАЛЪ СТАЛИНЪ!
ДА ЖИВѢЕ ВЕЛИКИЯТЪ
РУСКИ БРАТСКИ НА
ДА ЖИВ
ЧЕРВЕНАТА

The Bulgarian people greet their liberator—the Soviet Army

STALIN—THE GREAT LIBERATOR OF THE PEOPLES

The people of Prague welcome the Soviet troops who liberated the Czechoslovak capital from the Nazis

> *"We have not, and cannot have, any such war aims as that of imposing our will and our regime upon the Slavonic or other enslaved nations of Europe, who are expecting our help. Our aim is to help these nations in the struggle for liberation they are waging against Hitler's tyranny and then to leave it to them quite freely to arrange their lives on their lands as they think fit."*
>
> J. V. STALIN

In his address to the Soviet people on July 3, 1941, J. V. Stalin pointed out that the war with fascist Germany could not be considered as an ordinary war. It was not only a war between two armies; it was also a great war of the entire Soviet people against a German fascist army. The aim of this people's Patriotic War against the fascist oppressors was not only to avert the danger that was hanging over the land of Soviets, but also to aid all the European peoples who were groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

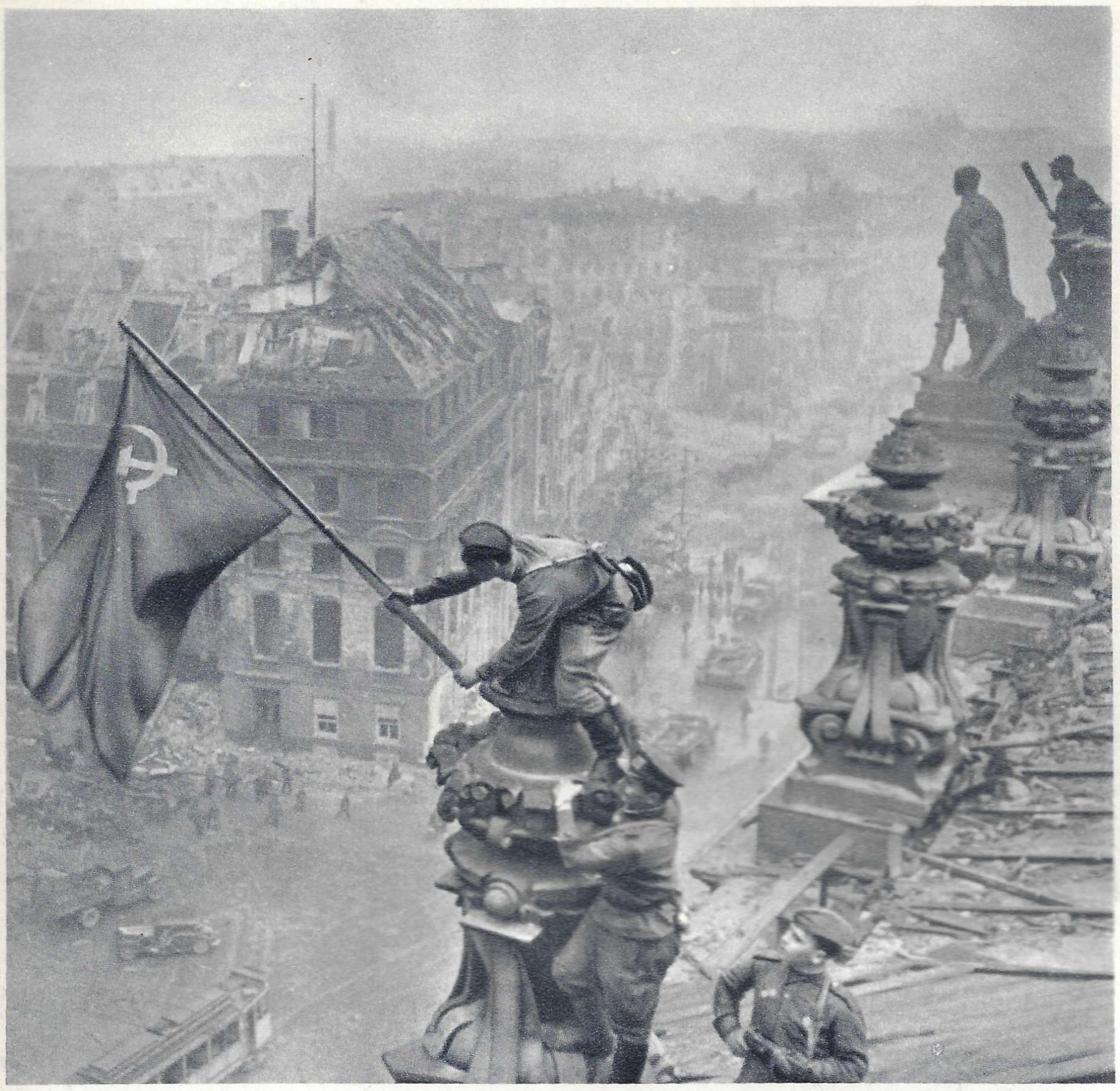
As a result of the four-year war, the Soviet people and their glorious army won a complete victory over Hitler Germany and put an end to the Hitlerite occupation of Soviet territory.

The wise Stalin foreign policy frustrated the attempts of the German fascists to create a world-wide coalition against the USSR, and, what is more, ensured the isolation of Hitler Germany. The Hitlerite bloc broke down under the blows of the Soviet Army. One after the other, Hitler's former allies, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland and Hungary, terminated hostilities against the Soviet Union and declared war on fascist Germany.

The Soviet Army liberated the Nazi-enslaved peoples of Europe. It was met everywhere with boundless joy and gratitude. The name of J. V. Stalin, its greatest captain, was on everybody's lips.

The crimson standard of Victory, unfurled over the Reichstag on May 2, 1945, announced freedom for the peoples of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Finland and other countries of Europe which were languishing under the yoke of German fascism. The Soviet Army helped the working people of Eastern Germany to rid themselves of the Hitlerite clique and to establish the German Democratic Republic. The peoples of a number of European countries overthrew their reactionary profascist governments and established popular rule, forming a powerful camp of peace and democracy.

The people of Lublin, Poland, greet their liberators, the Soviet soldiers

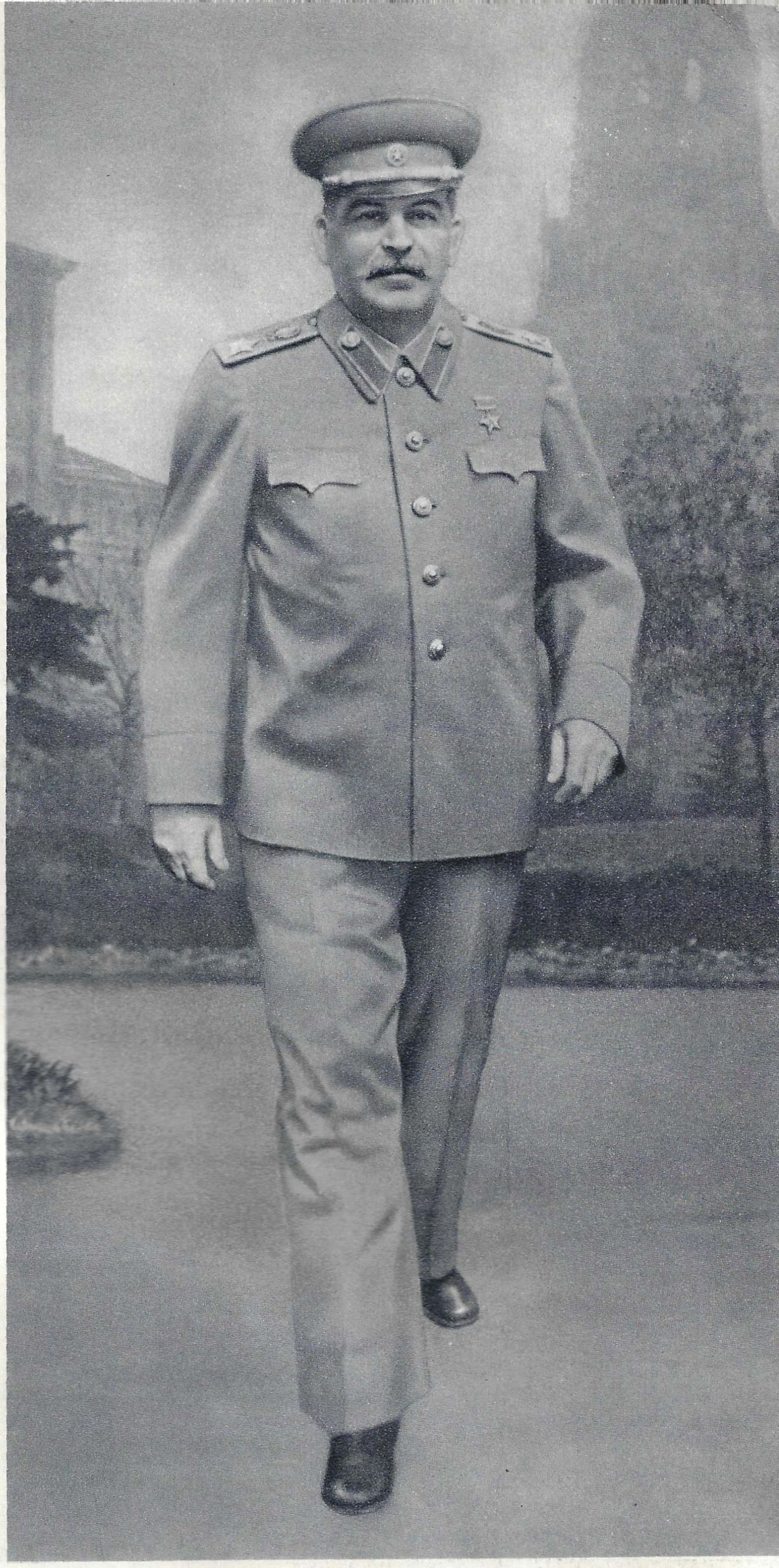


Soviet soldiers raise the banner of Victory over the Reichstag in Berlin

"Congratulations on our victory, my dear fellow countrymen and countrywomen!" These were the words with which J. V. Stalin addressed the Soviet people on May 9, 1945, the day of the country's triumph, Victory Day, proclaimed on the occasion of the utter defeat of the Hitlerite hordes.

During the Second World War Stalin further developed Soviet military science, which he himself had created, gave it brilliant application in the Soviet people's war against the Nazi invaders, and led the country to a historic victory. The Soviet people emerged from the war mightier than ever, their moral-political unity stronger than ever, and rallied closer than ever around the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

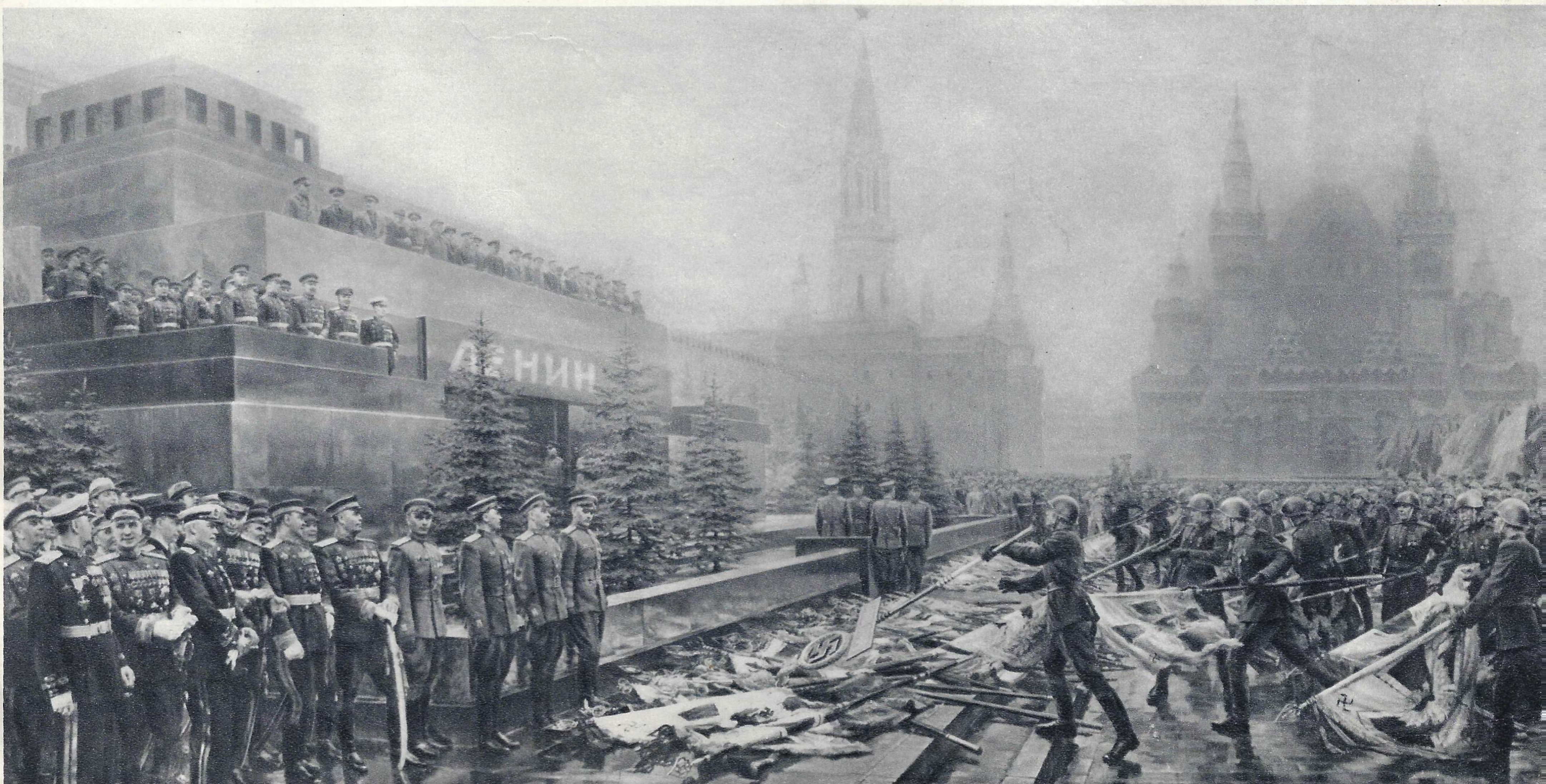
The defeat of Hitler Germany, planned and effected under J. V. Stalin's leadership, predetermined the fate of the Nazi ally in the East—imperialist Japan.



Generalissimo of the Soviet Union J. V. Stalin

"The Triumph of the Victorious Motherland." Victory Parade in Moscow was held on June 24, 1945. The standards of the defeated Nazi army were cast at the foot of the Lenin Mausoleum, on the rostrum of which stood the great captain, J. V. Stalin

Painting by M. Khmelko



GENERALISSIMO OF THE SOVIET UNION J. V. STALIN. July 17 to August 2, 1945, the leaders of the three powers, the USSR, the United States and Great Britain, met in conference in Potsdam. The decisions of this Conference were aimed at consolidating the historic victory won over German imperialism and at ensuring a stable and just peace

STALIN MEANS VICTORY

The immortal name of the great leader and captain, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, will forever shine in the heroic annals of the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet State and its defence against its numerous enemies.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by J. V. Stalin, the Soviet people won a world-historical victory over fascism in the Second World War, thereby decisively diminishing the strength of the external enemies of the USSR, and put an end to the international isolation of the Soviet Union by securing the formation of an invincible camp of peace-loving states embracing 800 million people.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the will of the entire Soviet people when, in recognition of J. V. Stalin's exceptional services in organizing the Soviet Armed Forces and in guiding them in the victorious war, awarded him the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union, conferred upon him the highest military rank—Generalissimo of the Soviet Union and decorated him with a second Order of Victory.

Although the Soviet Union had brought the war against the Western aggressor, Hitlerite Germany, to a victorious finish, it could not, while there existed the second hotbed of war, imperialist Japan, consider its security ensured.

In order to facilitate a speedy restoration of peace, the Soviet Government, loyal to its commitments before its allies and supported by the whole people, declared war on Japan.

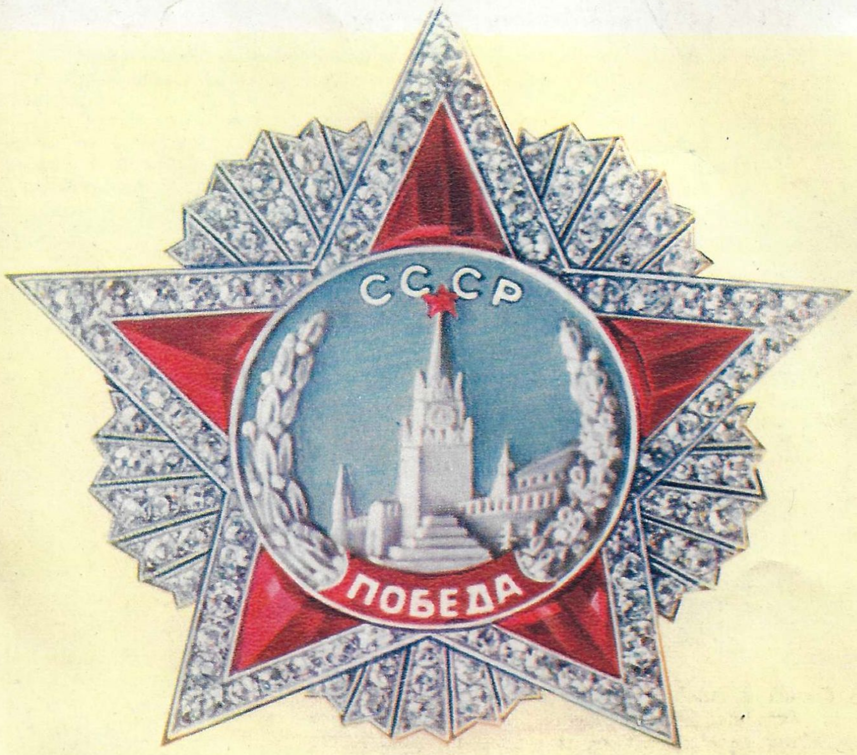
The hostilities began on August 9, 1945, and by September 1 the Soviet troops had accomplished Stalin's strategic plan and routed the million-strong Kwantung Army. Japan's best troops ceased to exist as a military reality. The rapid advance of the Soviet forces left Japan with no alternative other than capitulation.

Speaking over the radio on the day of Victory over Japan, September 2, 1945, J. V. Stalin said:

"Henceforth we can regard our country as being free from the menace of German invasion in the West and of Japanese invasion in the East. The long awaited peace for the peoples of all the world has come."

The Soviet Army's victory over imperialist Japan led to the liberation of the Korean people and played the decisive role in the liberation of the great people of China.

M. I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presents the Order of Victory to J. V. Stalin



The Order of Victory

Below: Moscow salutes the victory over imperialist Japan

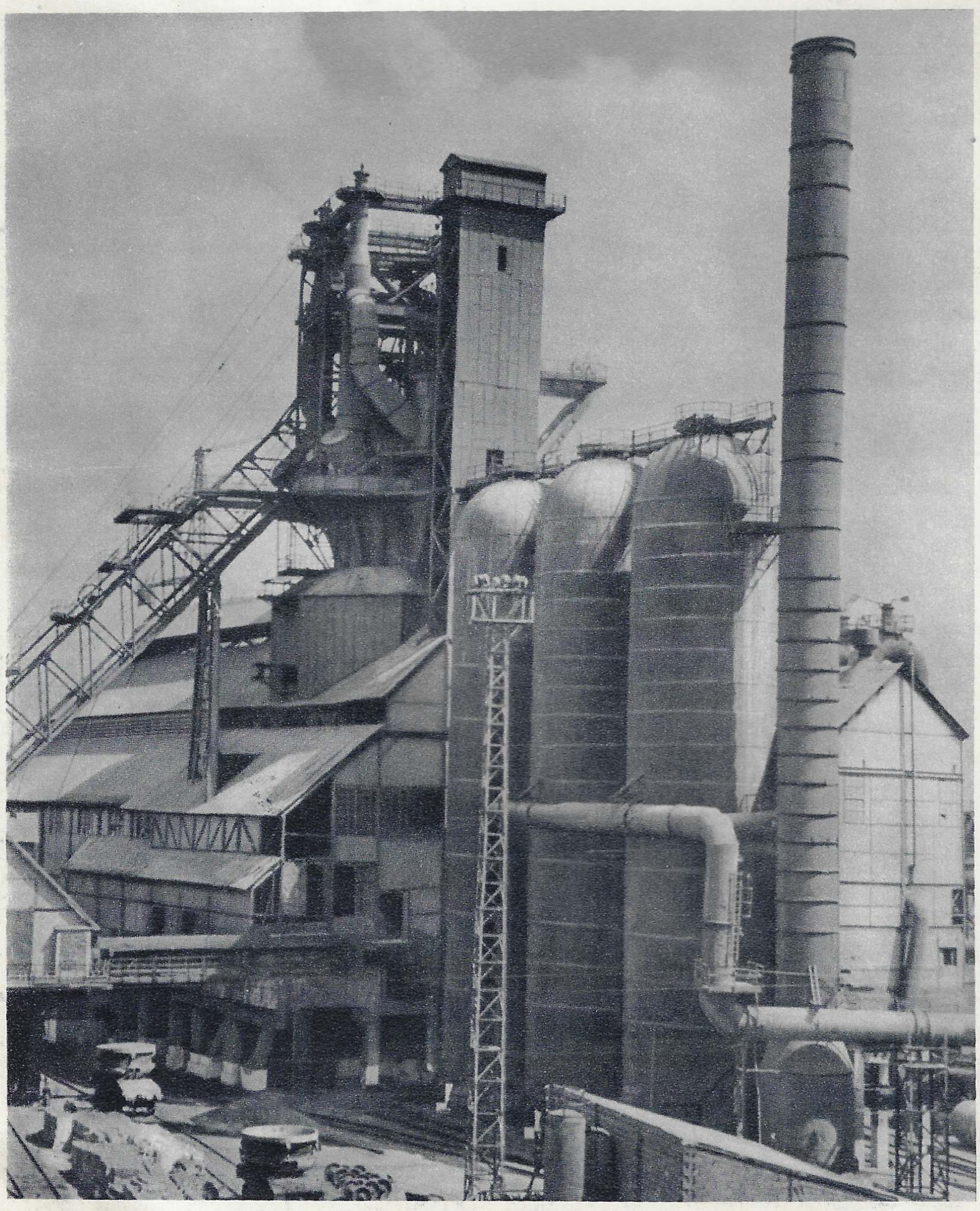
J. V. Stalin addresses an election meeting of the voters of the Stalin Electoral District, Moscow, on February 9, 1946

ARCHITECT OF COMMUNISM

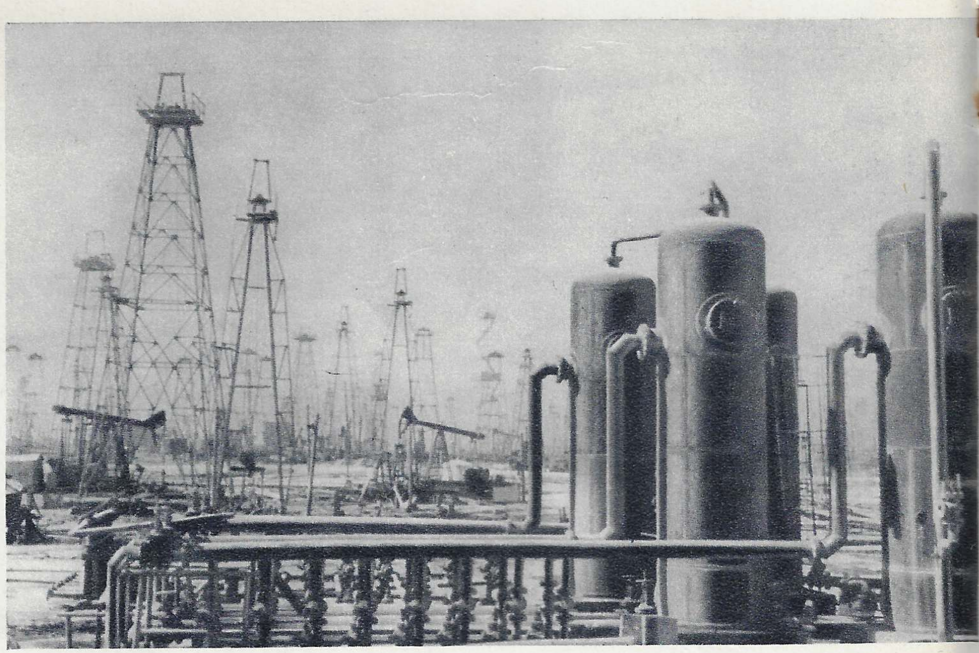
The guns were still thundering on the battlefronts of the Second World War when J. V. Stalin began to prepare Soviet industry for reconversion to peacetime production. In the towns liberated from the Hitlerite invaders, rehabilitation of the enemy-wrecked plants and mills and housing repair and construction were started. Already in 1944 the rebuilt blast furnaces of the iron and steel mills in Stalino and Makeyevka produced their first pig iron. Rehabilitated Donbas mines began to turn out coal.

The Soviet people's victory in the war enabled them to resume the peaceful development which had been interrupted by the Hitlerite invasion. But first the country had to heal the serious injuries inflicted by the war. J. V. Stalin gave the Soviet people a far-reaching programme for the rehabilitation and further advancement of the national economy and showed them how it could be accomplished.

In his speech on February 9, 1946, to the voters of the electoral district in which he was registered as a candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Stalin summed up the results of the war and spoke of the Communist Party's plans for the next few years—for the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. At the same time he outlined the Soviet Union's economic development over a period of three five-year plans and more. These were prospects that inspired Soviet men and women to new feats of labour. J. V. Stalin set the task of achieving an annual output of as much as 50,000,000 tons of pig iron, 60,000,000 tons of steel, 500,000,000 tons of coal, 60,000,000 tons of oil. This signified a new tremendous economic advance, and the Soviet people enthusiastically set about fulfilling Stalin's programme. They completed the Fourth (the first postwar) Five-Year Plan well ahead of time, as they had the previous five-year plans. Approximately 6,000 industrial enterprises, not



The "Zaporozhstal" iron and steel mill was wrecked by the Hitlerite invaders, but in a brief time it was both rebuilt and modernized



An oil field in Azerbaijan. Soviet oil workers widely employ up-to-date machinery and methods, and they exceed their extraction quotas by a big margin

The hero-city of Stalingrad has risen from the ruins. Below is a view of two of the city's new thoroughfares: Peace Street and Komsomolskaya Street

counting small ones, were rehabilitated or constructed and put into operation. The achievements of the engineering industry enabled further technical re-equipment of the national economy to be carried out on a large scale. The volume of industrial output fixed by the five-year plan for 1950 was exceeded by 17 per cent. Industrial output in 1950 was 73 per cent greater than in the prewar year 1940, although the plan had provided for an increase of 48 per cent.

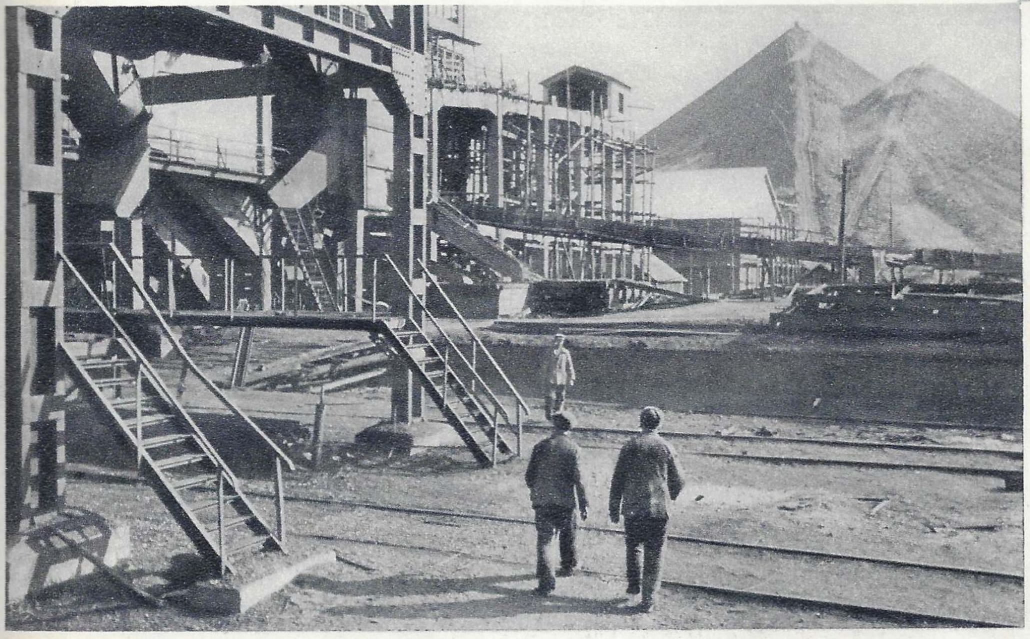
Work is now under way on a new plan, the Fifth Stalin Five-Year Plan. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the Soviet people are implementing, with the energy and determination so characteristic of them, the magnificent programme for the gradual transition from socialism to communism that was drawn up by the great architect of communism, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Soviet industry, transport and agriculture are developing on the most advanced technical basis and are ensuring an unprecedented increase of total social production. In his speech at the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L. P. Beria cited the following comparisons, which give a clear picture of the fruits of the Soviet people's labour as they build communism. "...in 1952 alone, the output of extremely important types of industrial production, such as electric power, iron and steel, coal, oil products, cement, and consumer goods, will be far larger than that in the whole of the First Five-Year Plan period.... This year alone (1952—Ed.) we are producing far more machines and equipment than we produced in the whole of the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods taken together." These words were uttered in October of last year, and at the beginning of this year the Central Statistical Board announced that the plan for the development of the national economy in 1952 had been exceeded.

Iron and steel output is steadily growing. In three years alone (1949-1951) production of pig iron increased by 8,000,000 tons, of steel by 13,000,000 tons and of rolled metal by 10,000,000 tons. The target in oil extraction will be reached ahead of time.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, declared in his speech at J. V. Stalin's funeral, considers it its sacred duty to ensure the continued progress of the socialist Motherland.

Pouring molten metal at the "Azovstal" Works. Rebuilt and expanded since the war, the mill now carries out a complete metallurgical cycle



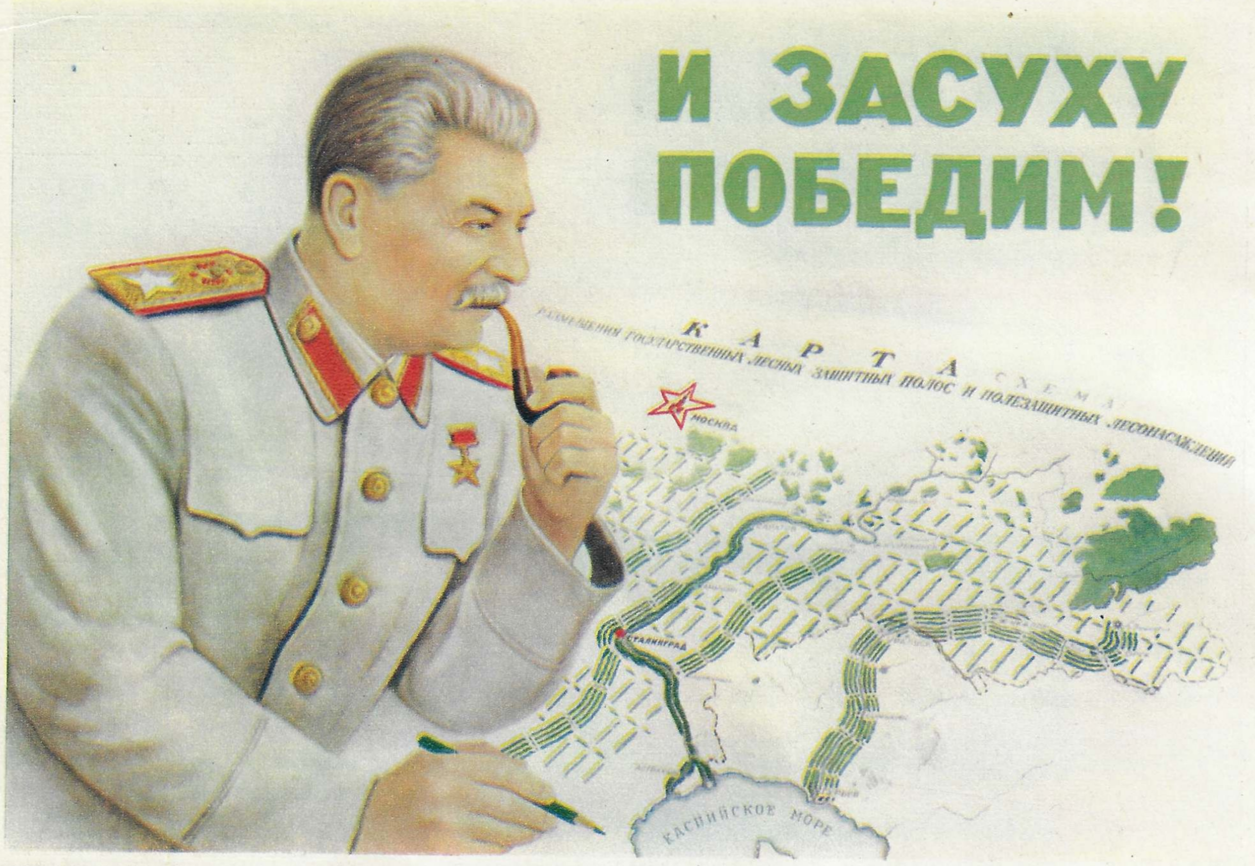
Rehabilitated Pit No. 18, named after Stalin, at the "Snezhnyanantratsit" mines in the Donbas. In less than a month after the Donbas was liberated from the Hitlerite invaders its mines began to produce coal again, and in 1950 the prewar level of extraction was surpassed. The Donbas has been rebuilt on the basis of the latest Soviet engineering achievements. All-round mechanization of the coal industry is being successfully put into practice

"The main tasks of the new five-year plan are to rehabilitate the devastated regions of our country, to restore industry and agriculture to the prewar level, and then to exceed that level to a more or less considerable extent.... As regards long-term plans, our Party intends to organize another powerful upswing of our national economy that will enable us to raise our industry to a level, say, three times as high as that of prewar industry.... Only when we succeed in doing that can we be sure that our Motherland will be insured against all contingencies."

J. V. STALIN

(From Speech Delivered at a Meeting of Voters of the Stalin Electoral District, Moscow. February 9, 1946.)

WISE REMAKER OF NATURE


И ЗАСУХУ ПОБЕДИМ!
КАРТА СХЕМА
размещения государственных лесных защитных полос и полезащитных лесонасаждений
МОСКВА
СТАЛИНГРАД
КАСПИЙСКОЕ МОРЕ

"We Shall Defeat Drought As Well!" This poster shows J. V. Stalin at a map of the state forest shelter belts and field windbreaks

The vast nature-remaking programme which the Soviet people are carrying out is inseparably associated with the name of the great Stalin.

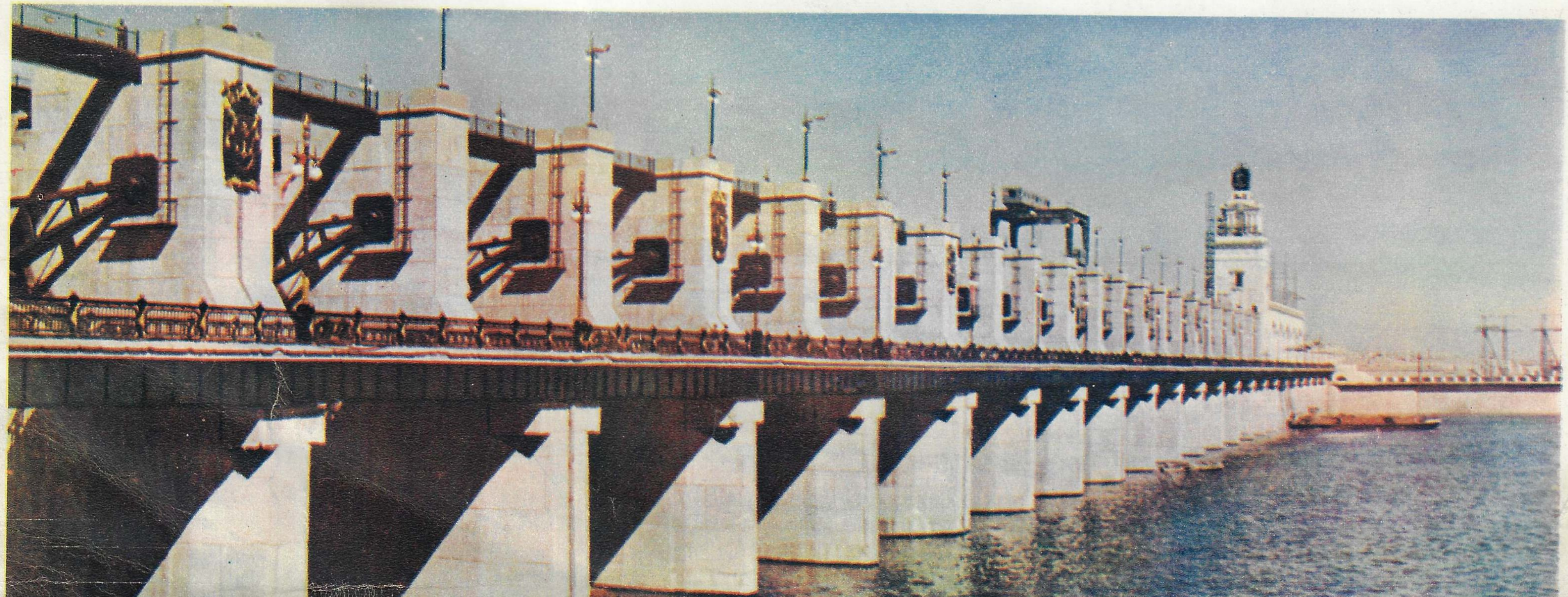
In the very first years of Soviet rule, J. V. Stalin set forth the task of guaranteeing the country against drought for all times. Decisions were taken on constructing new irrigation systems and expanding irrigated crop areas in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics, as well as on considerably expanding irrigation networks in the Central Black-Earth regions, the Volga districts, the North Caucasus, the Crimea, the Ukraine, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan.

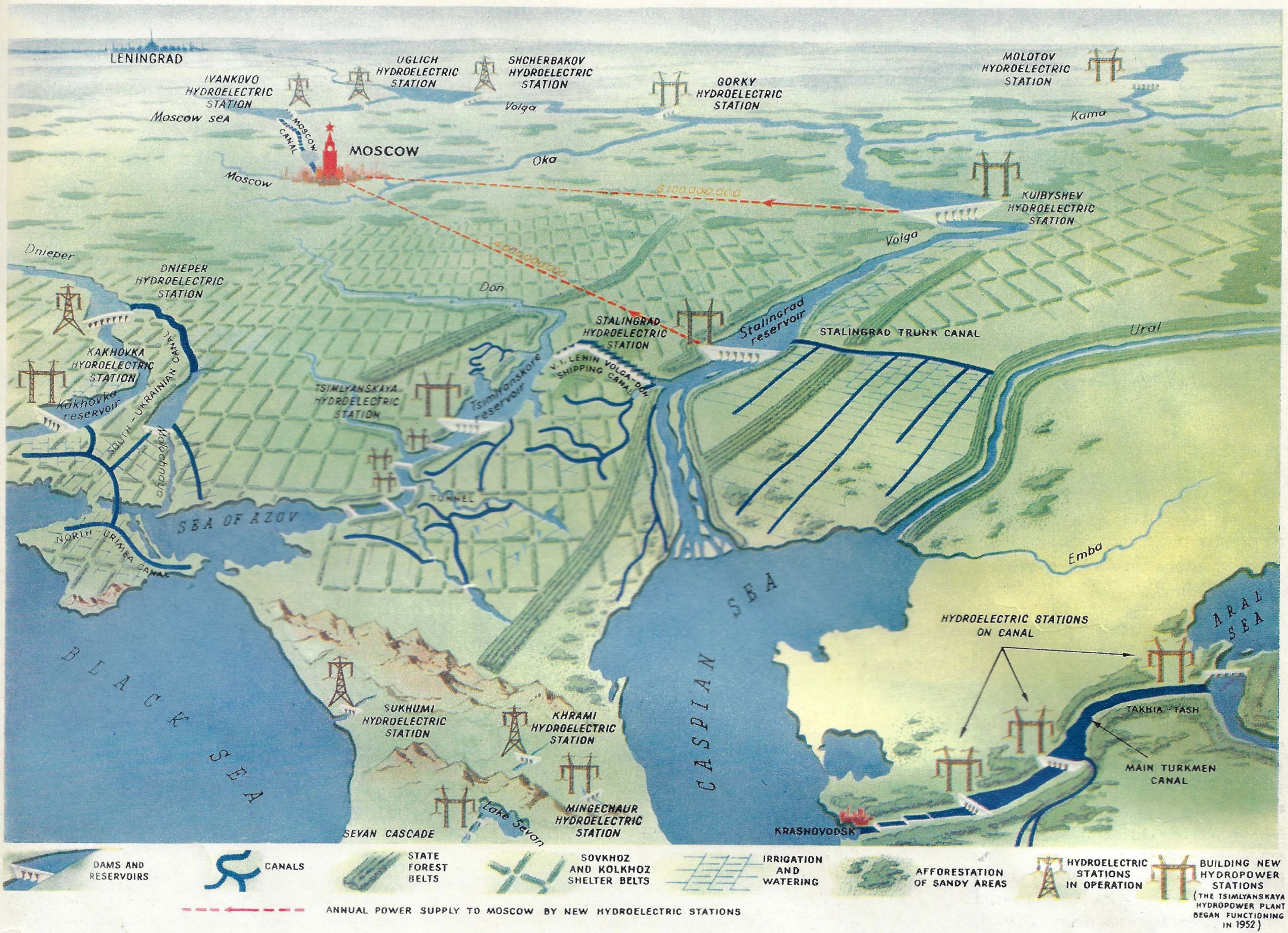
October 1948 saw the publication of a far-reaching scheme for the transformation of nature over an area of more than 120,000,000 hectares (approximately 300,000,000 acres) in the country's arid regions. This scheme, drawn up on J. V. Stalin's initiative, provides for planting forest shelter belts, introducing travopolye crop rotation systems and building ponds and reservoirs.

> "We have decided to take advantage of the heightened eagerness of the peasants to do all in their power to insure themselves against the fortuity of drought in future and we shall try to take advantage of this to carry out (jointly with the peasants) resolute measures for land reclamation, improvement of methods of cultivation, and so forth. We intend to start by creating a necessary minimum reclaimed zone along the line of Samara-Saratov-Tsaritsyn-Astrakhan-Stavropol.... Next year we shall take up the southern gubernias. This will mark the beginning of a revolution in our agriculture."
>
> J. V. STALIN
>
> (1924)

Big forest shelter belts have been planted on the Stalin Collective Farm in Salsk District, Rostov Region. Here, at the right, we see one of them, bordering a wheat field which is being harvested by a self-propelled combine

Below: The dam at the Tsimlyanskaya power development, which plays an important role in remaking nature in the steppes of the Don area




LENINGRAD
IVANKOVO HYDROELECTRIC STATION
UGLICH HYDROELECTRIC STATION
SHCHERBAKOV HYDROELECTRIC STATION
GORKY HYDROELECTRIC STATION
MOLOTOV HYDROELECTRIC STATION
Moscow sea
MOSCOW CANAL
MOSCOW
Moscow
Volga
Oka
Kama
KUIBYSHEV HYDROELECTRIC STATION
5,100,000,000
4,000,000,000
Volga
Dnieper
DNIEPER HYDROELECTRIC STATION
Don
STALINGRAD HYDROELECTRIC STATION
Stalingrad reservoir
STALINGRAD TRUNK CANAL
Ural
KAKHOVKA HYDROELECTRIC STATION
Kakhovka reservoir
SOUTH-UKRAINIAN CANAL
Molochnaya
TSIMLYANSKAYA HYDROELECTRIC STATION
Tsimlyanskoye reservoir
V. I. LENIN VOLGA-DON SHIPPING CANAL
TUNNEL
SEA OF AZOV
NORTH-CRIMEA CANAL
Emba
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
ARAL SEA
HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS ON CANAL
TAKHIA-TASH
MAIN TURKMEN CANAL
SUKHUMI HYDROELECTRIC STATION
KHRAMI HYDROELECTRIC STATION
MINGECHAUR HYDROELECTRIC STATION
SEVAN CASCADE
Lake Sevan
KRASNOVODSK
DAMS AND RESERVOIRS
CANALS
STATE FOREST BELTS
SOVKHOZ AND KOLKHOZ SHELTER BELTS
IRRIGATION AND WATERING
AFFORESTATION OF SANDY AREAS
HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS IN OPERATION
BUILDING NEW HYDROPOWER STATIONS
(THE TSIMLYANSKAYA HYDROPOWER PLANT BEGAN FUNCTIONING IN 1952)
ANNUAL POWER SUPPLY TO MOSCOW BY NEW HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

A map of the great construction works of communism and the irrigation and forest shelter belt schemes undertaken by the Soviet people at J. V. Stalin's initiative

It was also on J. V. Stalin's initiative that in 1950 the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a series of new decisions: on building the world's largest hydroelectric stations on the Volga; on irrigating and supplying water to districts in the Caspian area; on building the Main Turkmen Canal; on irrigating and supplying water to the southern districts of the West-Turkmen Caspian plain, the lands along the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and the western part of the Kara Kum Desert; on building the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, the South-Ukrainian and North-Crimea canals, and irrigating the southern districts of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea; on building the Volga-Don Shipping Canal and irrigating lands in Rostov and Stalingrad regions.

All these projects are links of the grand over-all Stalin plan for remaking nature. Known as the great construction works of communism, the projects will irrigate and provide a water supply to an area of more than 28,000,000 hectares (approximately 70,000,000 acres).

The people of the Soviet Union are working enthusiastically to implement the programme drawn up by the wise hand of Stalin. Here is one of many examples that could be cited: the Kamyshin-Stalingrad forest shelter belt, which cuts across five districts of Stalingrad Region and is a part of the general nature-remaking scheme, has already been planted. The first of the green barriers against the hot, scorching winds, it was created by Komsomol members and other young people not in 15 years, as stipulated by the plan, but in three and a half years. The young patriots have named it the "Youth Line."

Reflected in the people's eagerness to carry out the Stalin nature-remaking programme with maximum speed and efficiency is their profound gratitude to their beloved leader for his unflagging concern for the Motherland's prosperity, for man's welfare.

Below: **The flagship "Joseph Stalin" passes through a lock on the first of the great construction works of communism—the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal**

СЛАВА ВЕЛИКОМУ СТАЛИНУ!
ИОСИФ СТАЛИН

GREAT CONSTRUCTION WORKS OF COMMUNISM

"Communism is Soviet rule plus the electrification of the whole country."

V. I. LENIN

The construction works of communism are a country-wide effort. Every Soviet man and woman strives to contribute to these giant projects of the Stalin era. Here we see I. Kartashev, a worker at the "Economizer" Plant in Leningrad, regulating a semiautomatic machine which he invented for tooling the tail sections of small turbine vanes

At J. V. Stalin's initiative the USSR embarked upon the construction of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal, the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Main Turkmen Canal, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper and other vast projects. The first of these great construction works of communism—the V. I. Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal—went into operation last year. The linking of the Volga and the Don, those two great Russian rivers, connected five of the seas that wash the Soviet Union's shores. With the completion of the canal, work got under way on a large scale to irrigate and provide a water supply to the semidesert and arid districts of Rostov and Stalingrad regions.

The giant hydro-engineering schemes are of exceptional importance for the further development of the country's national economy and for creating the material and technical base of communist society.

The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, the largest in the world, will generate approximately 10,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in years of average water flow. It will supply current for the industrial enterprises and city economy of Moscow, Kuibyshev and Saratov, for the electrification of many railway lines, and for the irrigation of the arid districts along the middle reaches of the Volga.

As for the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station, it will have a capacity of not less than 1,700,000 kilowatts and will substantially improve the supply of electric power to some of the country's largest industrial centres. The Stalingrad development, which includes a gravity-flow canal from the Volga to the Ural River, is to irrigate and supply water to a vast area of some 13,000,000 hectares (more than 32,000,000 acres).

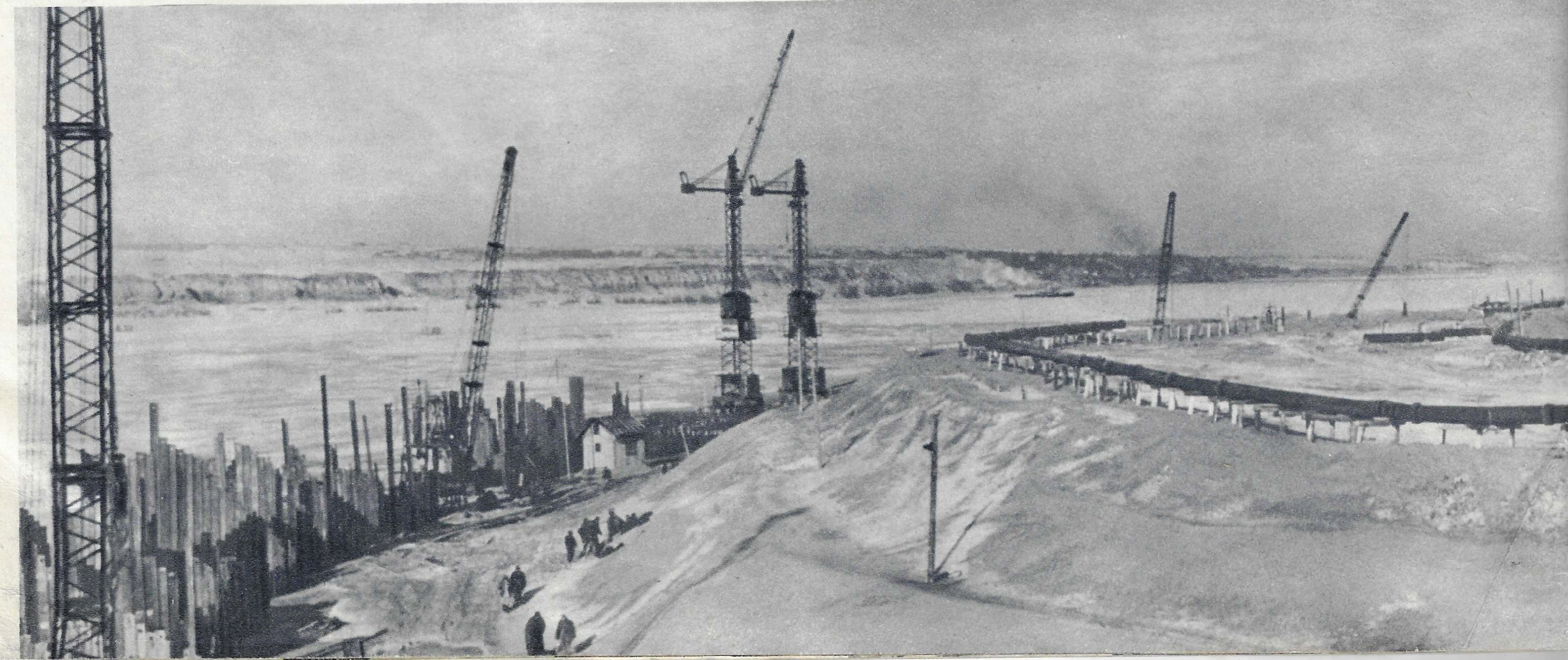
The Main Turkmen Canal will turn millions of hectares of barren Central Asian desert sands into fertile lands. It will have no equal anywhere in the world; including its branches it will be almost ten times the combined length of the Panama and Suez canals.

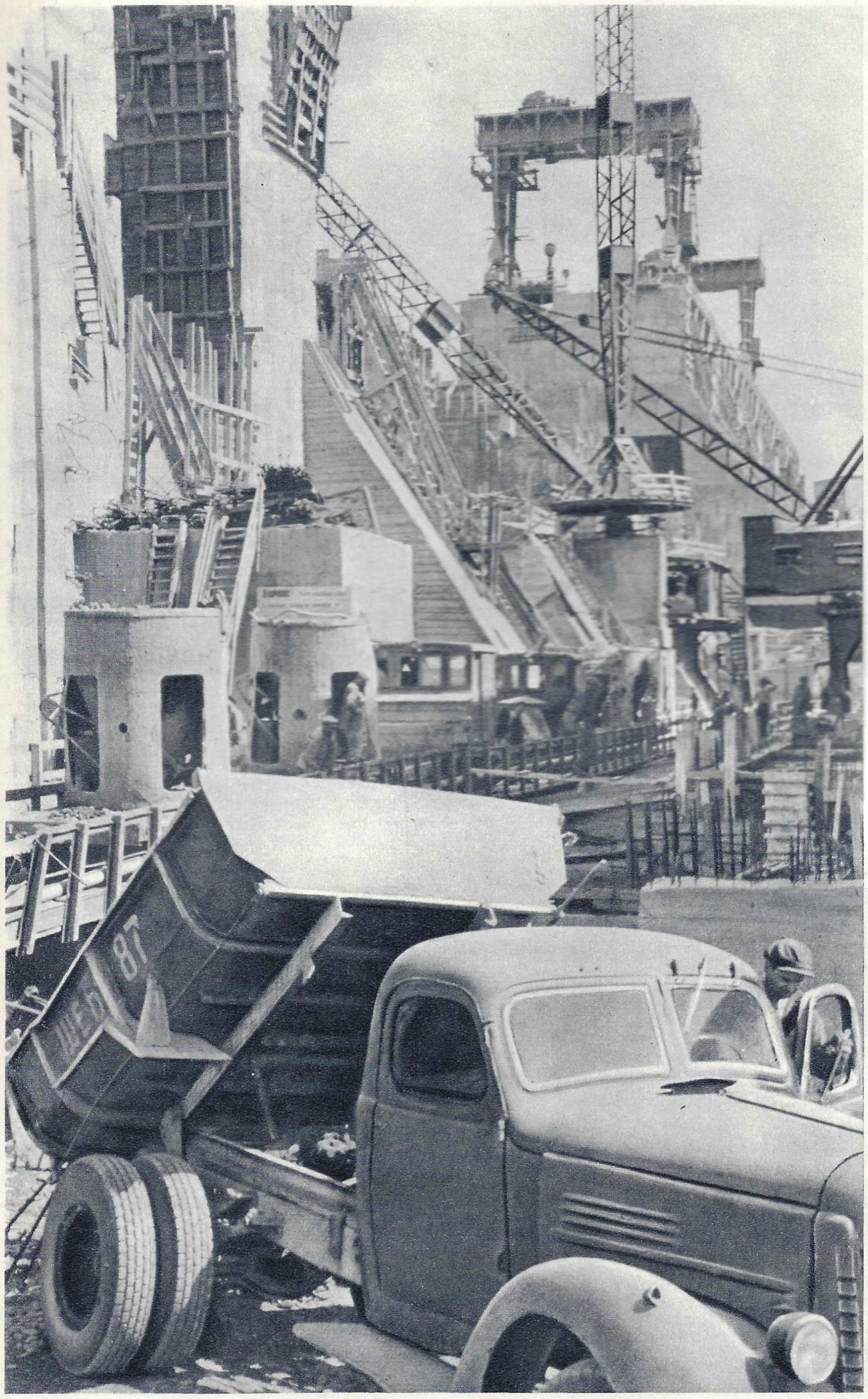
The waters of the Dnieper will irrigate arid lands in the south of the Ukraine and in the northern districts of the Crimea, and will feed the turbines of the Kakhovka hydropower plant now under construction.

Thanks to these great hydroelectric stations and canals the Soviet Union will raise scores of millions of additional tons of cotton, wheat, rice and other produce.

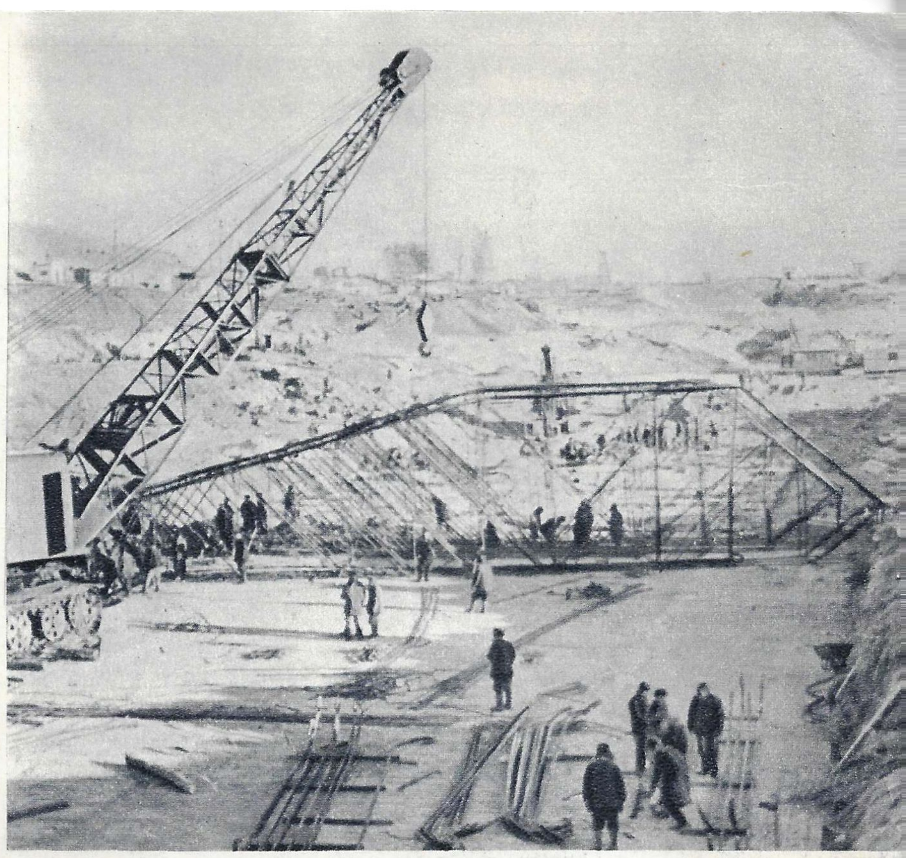
The construction works of communism are only a part of the grand Stalin programme for the gradual transition from socialism to communism, a programme that is being carried out to promote the welfare of the Soviet people.

Below: A cofferdam in construction at the site of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station. In the foreground is excavator operator V. Dvornikov

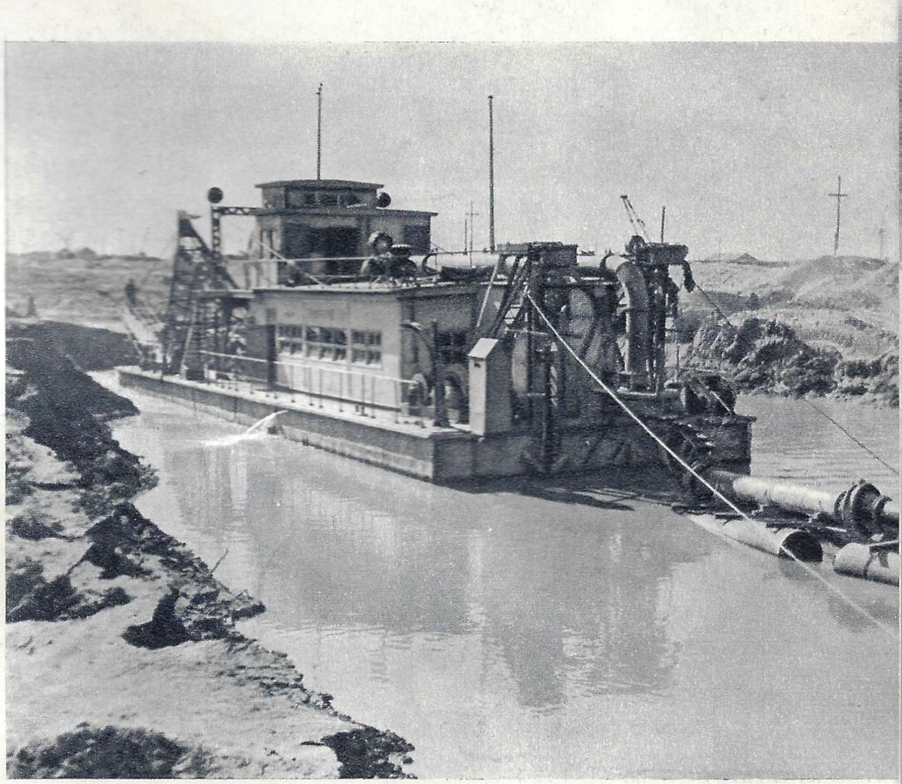




Placing concrete. This photo was taken at the site of the Ust-Kamenogorsk hydropower plant

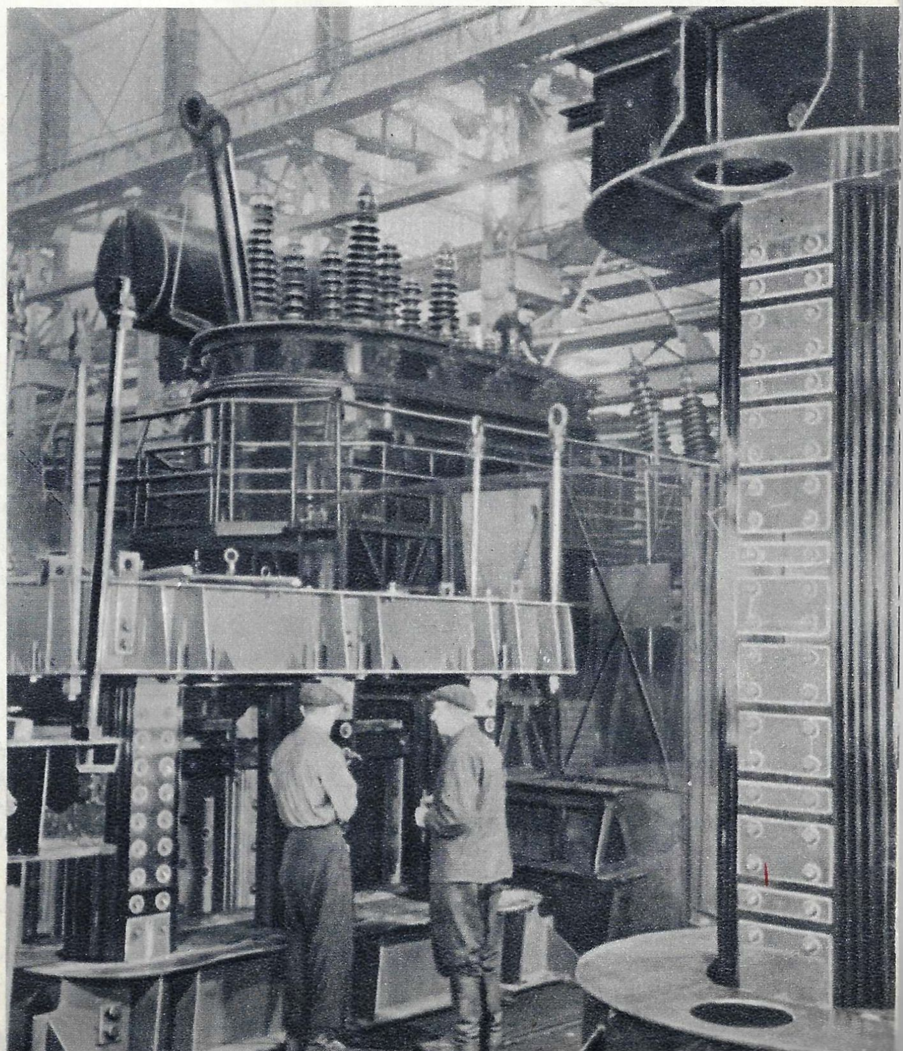


Assembly of structural sections at the construction site of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station

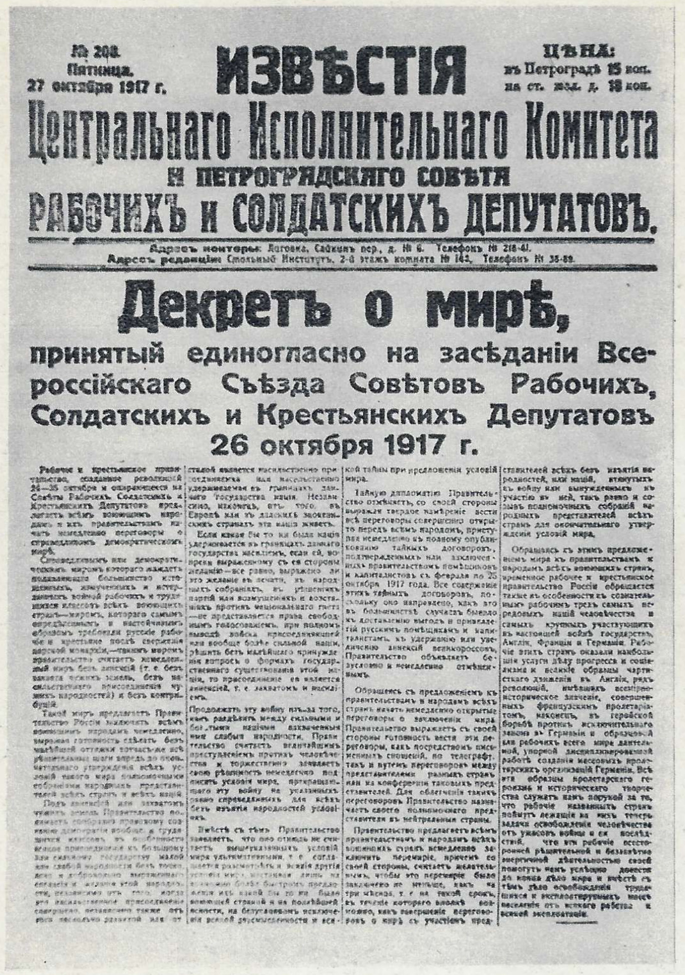


An electric dredger is seen here at work on the construction of new hydropower developments

Below: In this department of the Moscow Transformer Plant electrical equipment for the great construction works of communism is being assembled



STANDARD-BEARER OF PEACE



№ 208.
Пятница,
27 октября 1917 г.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ЦѢНА:
въ Петроградѣ 15 коп.
на ст. жел. д. 18 коп.

Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета
и Петроградскаго Совѣта
Рабочихъ и Солдатскихъ Депутатовъ.

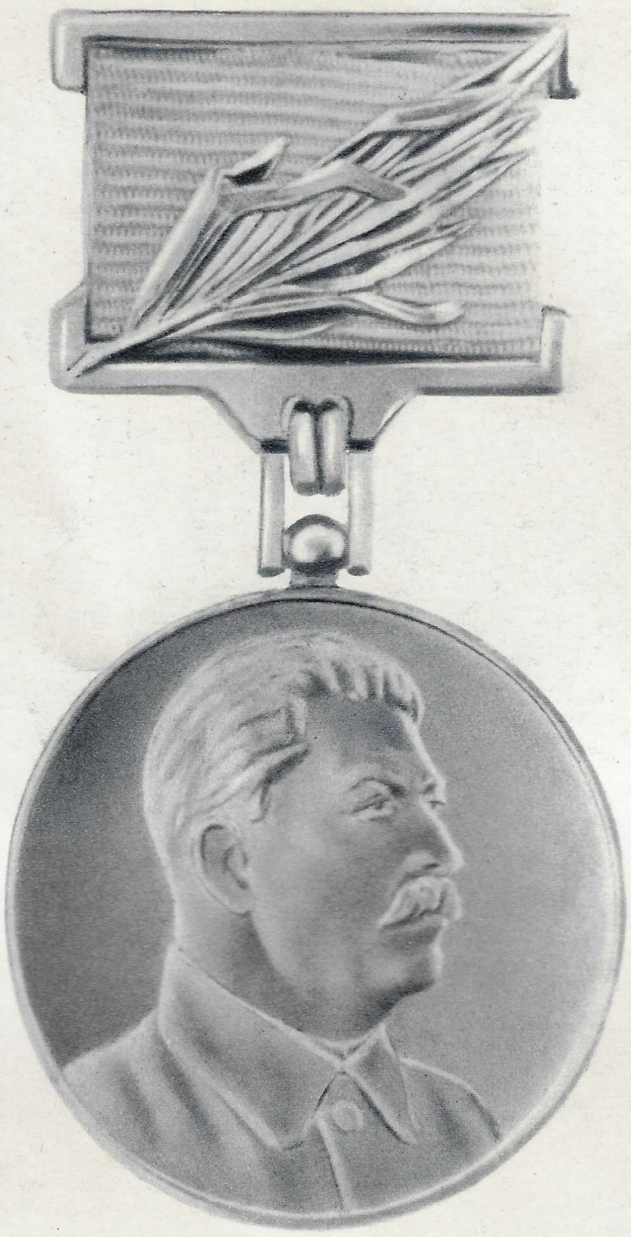
Адресъ конторы: Лиговка, Сайкинъ пер., д. № 6. Телефонъ № 218-41.
Адресъ редакціи: Смольный Институтъ, 2-й этажъ комната № 142. Телефонъ № 35-89.

Декретъ о мирѣ,

принятый единогласно на засѣданіи Всероссійскаго Съѣзда Совѣтовъ Рабочихъ, Солдатскихъ и Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ 26 октября 1917 г.

The Decree on Peace, the Soviet State's first act, adopted on October 26 (November 8), 1917. Since that day the Soviet Union has unswervingly championed the policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of international cooperation and the promotion of business relations with all countries

To commemorate J. V. Stalin's seventieth birthday in December 1949 the Soviet Government created the International Stalin Prizes for the Promotion of Peace Among Nations. Public leaders prominent in the struggle for peace have now been awarded the honour. They represent France, Great Britain, China, Korea, the United States, Italy, Japan, India, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Brazil and Canada. Right: The Gold Medal of the International Stalin Prize for the Promotion of Peace Among Nations



"Long live peace among nations!"

"Down with the warmongers!"

With these words J. V. Stalin concluded his last, historic speech, delivered at the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on October 14, 1952.

The peoples of all countries know Stalin as the great standard-bearer of peace who rallied around that glorious standard hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world.

In the concept of peace J. V. Stalin saw the basis of the Soviet Government's foreign policy. As he pointed out: "The struggle for peace, the struggle against new wars, exposure of all the steps that are being taken to prepare a new war. . . such is our task."

The interests of the land of socialism are inseparable from the cause of world peace.

At all international conferences and gatherings, as in the United Nations Organization, representatives of the USSR speak in pursuance of Stalin's foreign policy as the constant champions of peace against the preparation and the unleashing of another war. The USSR's peaceful intentions are evinced not only by its proposals put forward on behalf of peace but by its deeds too. After the end of the Second World War the USSR substantially reduced its Armed Forces, which at the present time do not numerically exceed those it had before the war. Shortly after the end of the war the Soviet Government withdrew its troops from China, Korea, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, where they had advanced in the course of operations against the fascist aggressors. Being of the opinion that an important contribution to easing the tension in international relations can be made by combating the man-hating propaganda for a new war, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Peace Defence Law and declared war propaganda to be a heinous crime against humanity. Over 115 million Soviet citizens, the entire adult population, signed the Stockholm Appeal, thus declaring that they desired peace and were determined to defend it.

The Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet State, the policy of peace and friendship among nations, is the decisive barrier to the unleashing of another war and accords with the vital interests of all nations.

The session hall during a USSR Conference for Peace. The Soviet people give their enthusiastic support to their Government's peaceful policy
The entire adult population of the USSR has declared its resolve to uphold the cause of peace and friendship between the peoples to the end

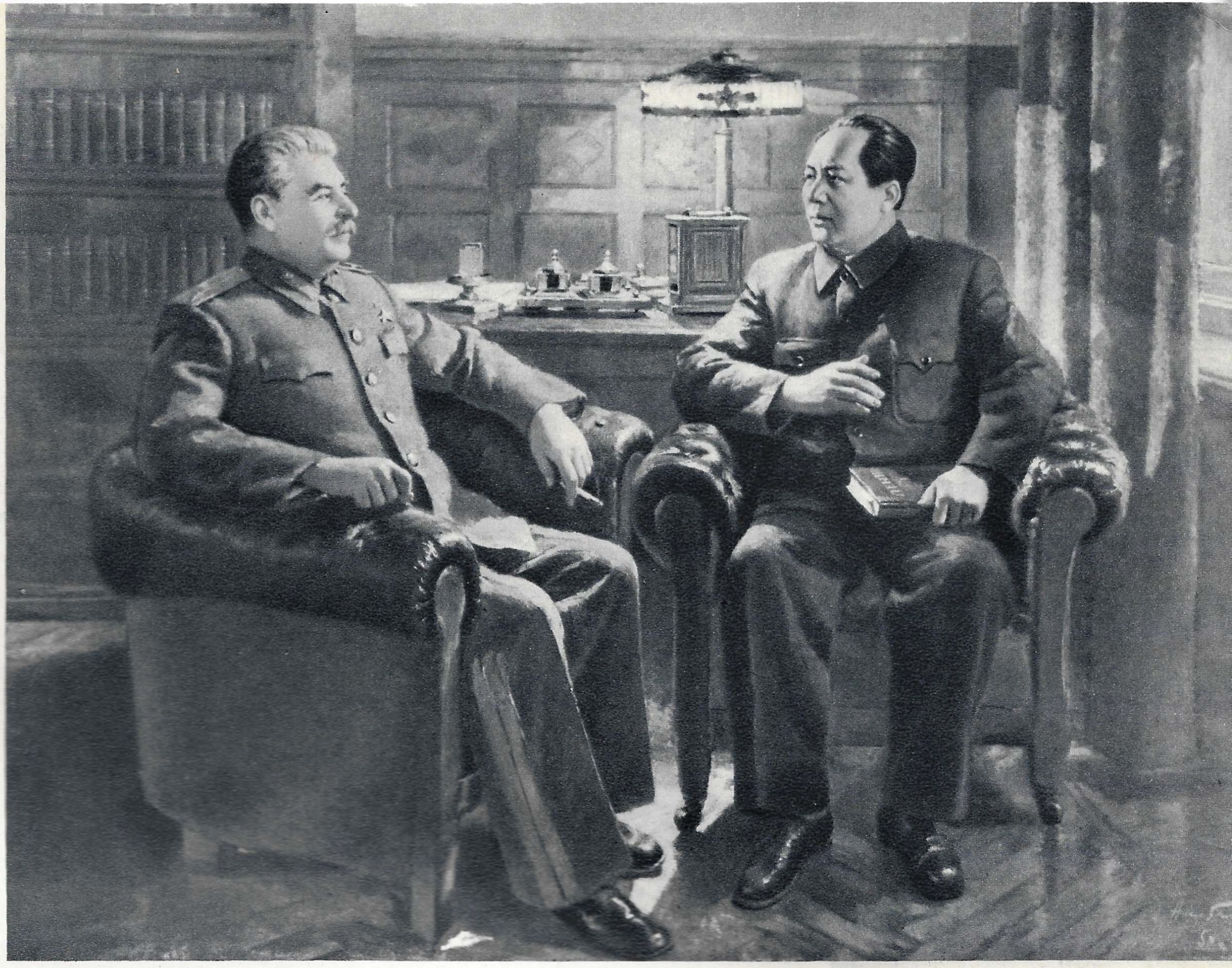
"Our relations with the capitalist countries," said J. V. Stalin, "are based on the assumption that the coexistence of two opposite systems is possible."

The Soviet Government will pursue, now and in the future, its tested policy of preserving and strengthening peace, of guaranteeing the defence and security of the Soviet Union, a policy aimed at cooperation with all countries and the promotion of business relations with them on the basis of mutual advantage. This was declared at J. V. Stalin's funeral by his faithful comrades-in-arms G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov, First Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"Governments must serve their peoples faithfully; and the peoples yearn for peace and execrate war," said G. M. Malenkov. "Criminal are those governments that seek to deceive the peoples and go against their sacred desire to preserve peace and prevent another shambles. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government hold that a policy of peace among nations is the only correct policy, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations."

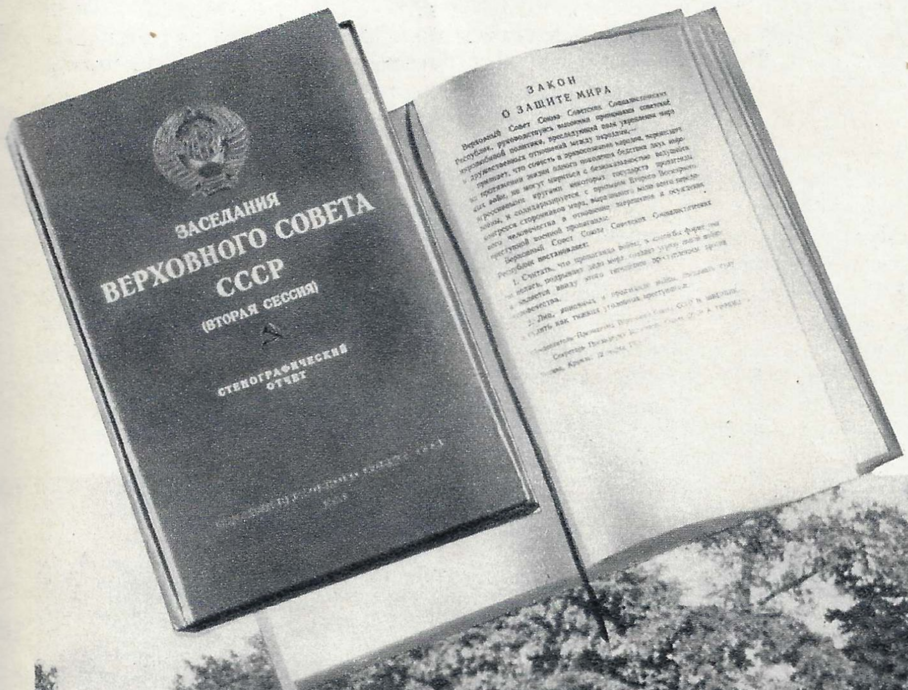
J. V. Stalin, the great fighter for the happiness of the working people, inspired people throughout the world in their struggle for peace. His words: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end," resounded throughout the world and became the motto of hundreds of millions in all countries.

The words of J. V. Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace: "Long live peace among nations! Down with the warmongers!" ring out today in all languages and lead the peoples of the world towards the victory of peace.



"A Great Friendship." J. V. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. The friendly alliance between the Soviet Union and China is an example of international relations of an entirely new type. These relations are based on Lenin's and Stalin's principles of internationalism, on the principles of equal rights, close cooperation and mutual assistance, on a general desire to preserve peace and prevent imperialist aggression.

Painting by D. Nalbandyan

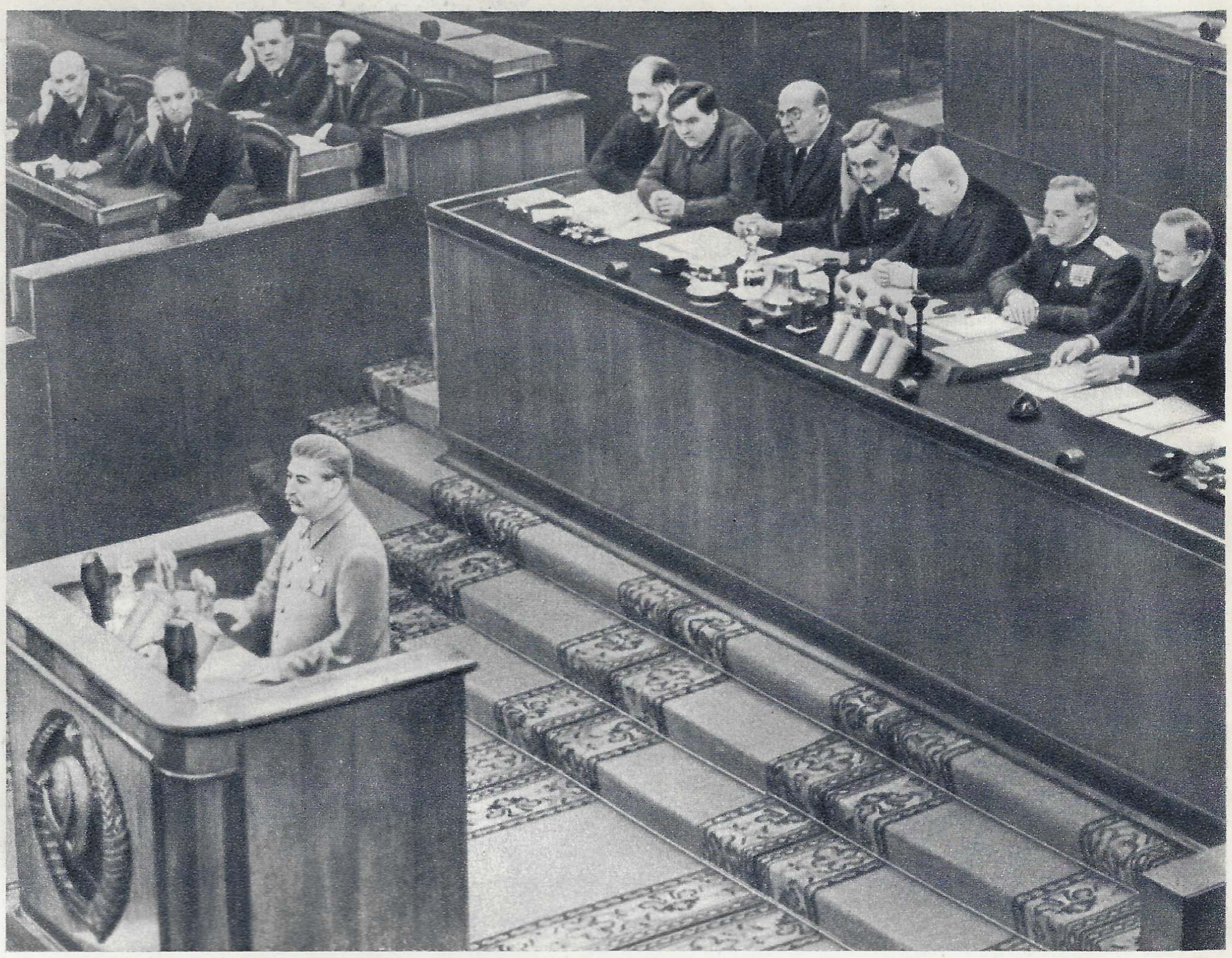


Left: **The Peace Defence Law, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 12, 1951. This law proclaims war propaganda to be a heinous crime against mankind**

Many thousands gather in the Green Theatre of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow to hear the results of the work of a USSR Conference for Peace

LEADER AND TEACHER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

> *"After Lenin's death, Stalin for nearly thirty years led our Party and country along the Leninist path.... Stalin armed our Party and people with a majestic programme for the building of communism."*
>
> L. P. BERIA



J. V. Stalin addresses the closing session of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the Congress Presidium are: L. M. Kaganovich, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Khrushchov, K. Y. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov

The whole of the heroic life and activity of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin are indissolubly bound up with the history of the Communist Party, with the history of the first Soviet socialist state in the world.

The great service V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin rendered mankind is that they created the Communist Party, which has so powerfully influenced the destiny of mankind.

Lenin and Stalin worked out in masterly fashion the ideological principles of the party of a new type; they created a party which, in its activities, embodies the unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice, the unity of word and deed. In close collaboration with Lenin, Stalin worked out the organizational, tactical and theoretical principles of the Communist Party; he steeled the Party in stern battles for the emancipation of the working people and converted it into the most powerful revolutionary party in the world.

Under the leadership of J. V. Stalin, the Communist Party grew, matured and became the mighty guiding and directing force of socialist revolution in the Soviet land and the leading force in the entire international working-class movement.

In April 1922, on V. I. Lenin's proposal, J. V. Stalin was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in which capacity he worked until the end of his life.

After the demise of the great Lenin, Stalin wisely and boldly led the Communist Party along the road mapped by Lenin. Stalin safeguarded Leninism against the attacks made upon it by numerous enemies, and he developed and enriched Lenin's teachings under the new historical conditions. Continuing the cause of V. I. Lenin, J. V. Stalin safeguarded the unity and monolithic solidity of the Communist Party—the guarantee of its fighting efficiency and invincibility.

As a result of the tireless efforts of J. V. Stalin, and in conformity with the plans he worked out, the Communist Party transformed a formerly backward country into a mighty industrial and collective-farm state. The wise leadership of the great Stalin enabled the Soviet people to build socialism in the USSR, and ensured the Soviet Union's epochal victory in the Second World War.

J. V. Stalin armed the Party and the Soviet people with a magnificent scientific programme for the building of communism. The Nineteenth Party Congress, held in October 1952 with the participation and under the direct guidance of J. V. Stalin, adopted new grand plans and indicated the ways and methods of carrying them out. The historic decisions of the Congress were based on the theoretical propositions contained in J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," which charts the course of the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

In the struggle against the enemies of Leninism, in the battles for socialism, in the stern years of the war and in the period of peaceful economic construction, the great Stalin reared and rallied around himself a cohort of leaders who have been tried in battle, who have mastered the Lenin-Stalin art of leadership, and upon whose shoulders has fallen the historic responsibility of carrying to a victorious consummation the great cause initiated by Lenin and successfully continued by Stalin.

The immortal name of Stalin will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind. The Communist Party created and reared by Stalin will unerringly steer the Soviet people in the further struggle for the great cause of building communism. Stalin lives in the thoughts, deeds and actions of the Party—the militant union of like-minded Communists.

Left to right in the Presidium of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: J. V. Stalin, L. M, Kaganovich, A. B. Aristov, M. D. Bagirov, V. M. Molotov, O. V. Kuusinen, K. Y. Voroshilov, V. M. Andrianov, N. S. Khrushchov, A. I. Niyazov, D. S. Korotchenko, L. P. Beria, Zh. Shayakhmetov, N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Patolichev. On the rostrum: G. M. Malenkov

CORYPHEUS OF SCIENCE

> *"The power of the Marxist-Leninist theory lies in the fact that it enables the Party to find the right orientation in any situation, to understand the inner connection of current events, to foresee their course and to perceive not only how and in what direction they are developing in the present, but how and in what direction they are bound to develop in the future.*
>
> *"Only a party which has mastered the Marxist-Leninist theory can confidently advance and lead the working class forward.... Mastering the Marxist-Leninist theory means being able to enrich this theory with the new experience of the revolutionary movement, with new propositions and conclusions, it means being able* ***to develop it and advance it....****"*
>
> J. V. STALIN

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin worked tirelessly to elaborate the Marxist-Leninist theory. His classical works, in which this theory is developed in application to the new epoch, the epoch of imperialism and of proletarian revolutions, the epoch of the victory of socialism in the Soviet land, are an immense treasure for mankind, an encyclopedia of revolutionary Marxism.

To J. V. Stalin Soviet science owes the development of linguistics, biology, physiology, physics and other of its fields.

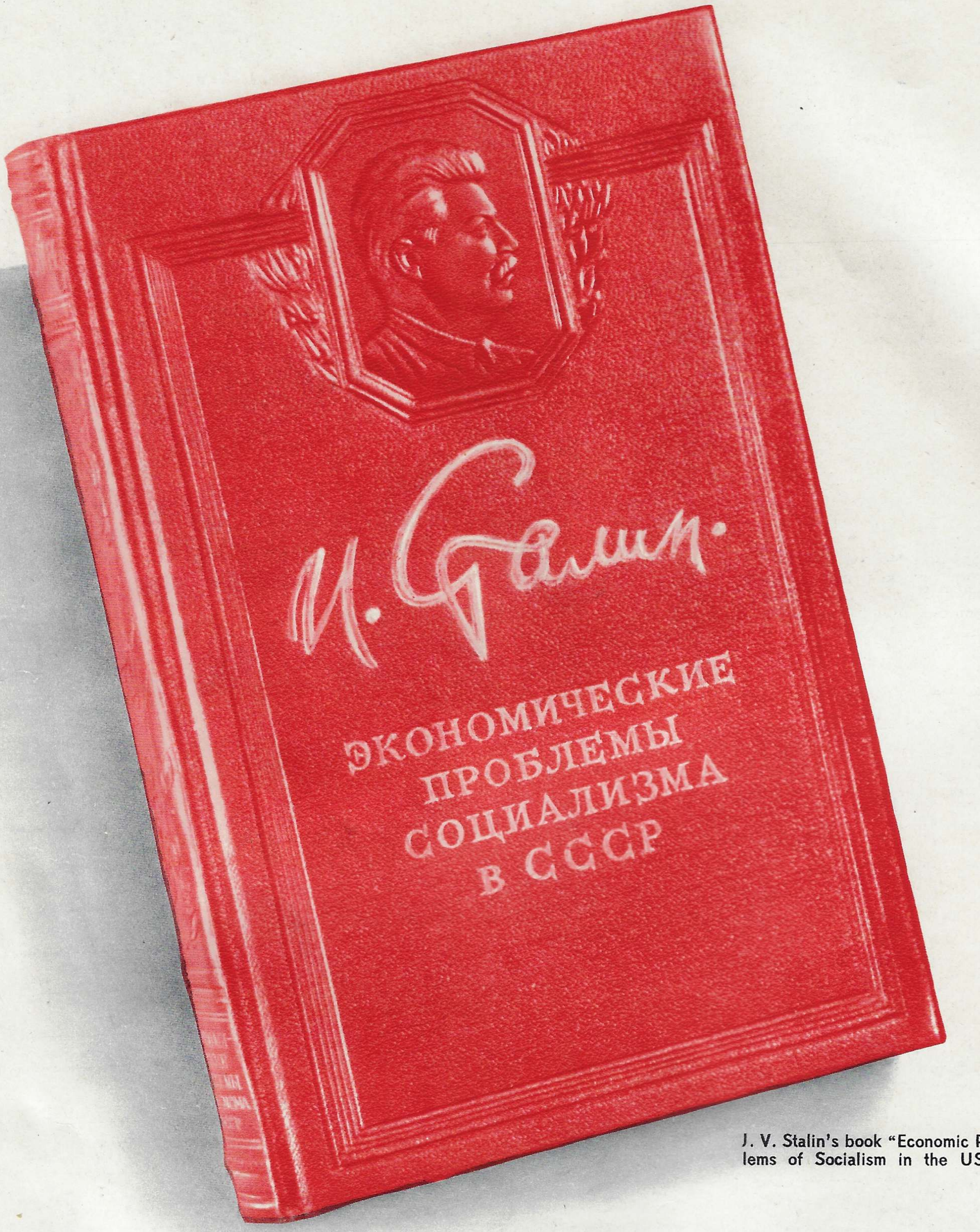
The last phase of J. V. Stalin's theoretical work was devoted to the problems of the development of socialist economy and of the gradual transition to communism.

Of immense importance for the Marxist-Leninist theory and for all the practical work of the Communist Party is J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." That work, published just before the opening of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, gives an all-round analysis of the laws governing the social production and distribution of material wealth in socialist society, defines the scientific principles of development of socialist economy, and maps the path of the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

J. V. Stalin's discoveries in the realm of theory are of world-historic importance; they arm the peoples with a knowledge of the paths of the revolutionary reconstruction of society.

SZTÁLIN
И. СТАЛИН
J. STALIN
ZAGADNIENIA LENINIZMU
I. STALIN
PROBLEMELE LENINISMULUI
UN AÑO DE GUERRA
著林大斯
題問義主寧列
GESCHICHTE DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DER SOWJETUNION
СТАЛИН
MARXIST LIBRARY VOLUME XXI
THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION
JOSEPH STALIN
И. СТАЛИН
ОКТЯБРЬСКАЯ РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ И ТАКТИКА РУССКИХ КОММУНИСТОВ
LENINISM BY JOSEPH STALIN
J. STALIN
O WIELKIEJ WOJNIE NARODOWEJ ZWIĄZKU RADZIECKIEGO
И. СТАЛИН
ВОПРОСЫ ЛЕНИНИЗМА
ИСТОРИЯ ВСЕСОЮЗНОЙ КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ (БОЛЬШЕВИКОВ)
КРАТКИЙ КУРС
著林大斯
MARXISM and the NATIONAL QUESTION
И. СТАЉИН
ПИТАЊА ЛЕЊИНИЗМА
J. STALIN
ÜBER DEN GROSSEN VATERLÄNDISCHEN KRIEG DER SOWJETUNION
И. СТАЛИН
МАРКСИЗМ И ВОПРОСЫ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ
И. СТАЛИН
О ВЕЛИКОЙ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ
И.В.СТАЛИН
РЕЧЬ НА XIX СЪЕЗДЕ ПАРТИИ
И. СТАЛИН
И. Сталин
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛИЗМА В СССР

SOVIET PEOPLE STUDY THE WORKS OF THEIR LEADER



J. V. Stalin's book "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"

Like Lenin, Stalin left the Communist Party and the country a great heritage. The enormous importance of J. V. Stalin's theoretical works lies in that they warn against gliding on the surface, they reach down to the depth of phenomena, to the very essence of the processes of development of society; they teach us how to see in the embryo the phenomena that will determine the course of events, which makes Marxist foresight possible. Always, at every new turn in history, Stalin linked Marxism with the definite practical tasks of the epoch, proving by his creative approach to the study of Marx, Engels and Lenin that Marxism is not a lifeless dogma, but a living guide to action.

Stalin's classical works have an enormous circulation in the Soviet land. They are studied by the working millions. In the USSR, over 9,000 editions of J. V. Stalin's works have been published in 101 languages, making a total of 672,058,000 copies. In a brief space of time J. V. Stalin's brilliant "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" was published in 39 editions in 25 languages, and 22,433,000 copies are in circulation.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet people, A. Nesmeyanov, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, says:

"We shall all make an even deeper study of the great works of Comrade Stalin, follow his directions and faithfully carry out his behests."

Millions of working people in all countries regard Stalin as their teacher, from whose classical works they have learned and will go on learning how to prepare the conditions for the ultimate victory of the proletariat.

Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese people, says: "For over thirty years the teachings of Comrade Stalin and the example of the building of socialism in the Soviet Union have helped mankind to move forward with giant strides."

Millions of Soviet people are studying J. V. Stalin's works individually, in study circles, in political-education schools and in Marxism-Leninism evening universities, drawing from Stalin's immortal ideas strength and knowledge for the struggle for the triumph of communism.

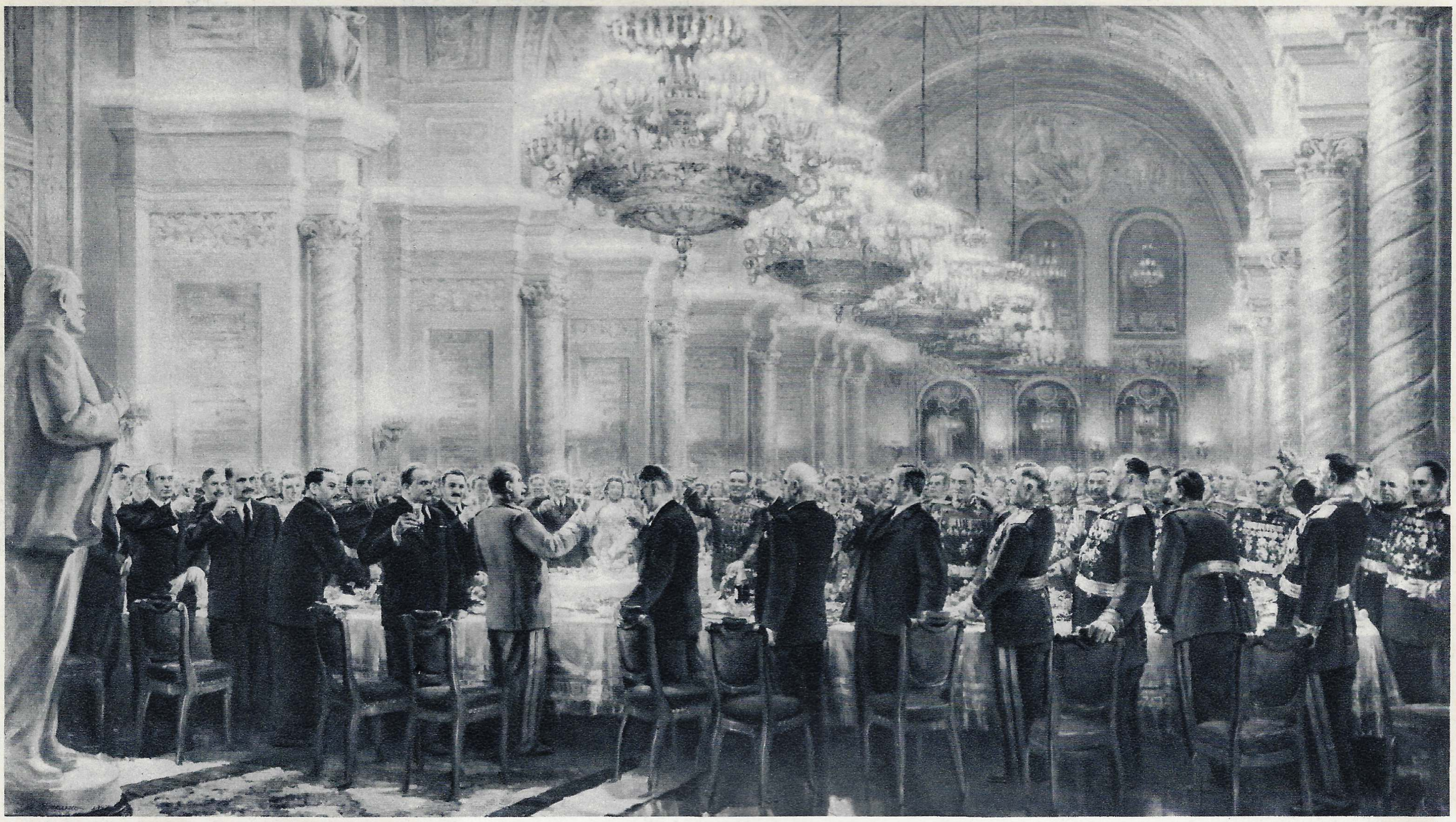
Workers, engineers, technicians and office employees at the Molotov Auto Plant in Gorky, like millions of other Soviet people, are making a deep study of J. V. Stalin's works. Here we see one of the numerous circles organized at the plant for the study of J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"

Zhamsaran Aryain, a schoolteacher in Orongoi, Buryat-Mongolian ASSR, explains to collective-farm stockbreeders the content of the materials of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Right: Students of Moscow State Conservatory are seen here in their hostel studying J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"

E. G. Tomashvili, Chairman of the Stalin Collective Farm in Gori District, Georgia, leads a class of farm members studying J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR"

Right: A. Skotnikova, a worker at the "Krasnaya Rosa" Factory in Moscow, studying J. V. Stalin's works. The men and women of the factory study the works of the leader individually and in circles



"To the Great Russian People!" The force that cements the friendship of the peoples of the USSR is the Russian people, the Russian nation, the most outstanding of the nations in the Soviet Union. Here the artist has pictured the moment when J. V. Stalin proposed a toast to the health of the Soviet people, and primarily of the Russian people, at the Kremlin reception on May 24, 1945, in honour of the commanders of the Red Army

Painting by M. Khmelko

CREATOR OF THE HAPPINESS AND FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES

The membership of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR includes representatives of all the country's Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas. Above: A sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two equal chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, during the Third Session of the Supreme Soviet, in March 1952

> *"Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the peoples of the USSR are developing and constantly strengthening their fraternal friendship and cooperation with the great Chinese people and with the working people of all the People's Democracies and friendly relations with the working people of the capitalist and colonial countries who are fighting for peace, democracy and socialism."*
>
> V. M. MOLOTOV

The Great October Socialist Revolution swept away capitalism and thereby liberated the peoples of Russia, abolished national oppression and brought about the genuine regeneration of the peoples.

Lenin and Stalin personally directed the creation of the Soviet multinational state. After V. I. Lenin's death, it was J. V. Stalin who directed the entire work of the Party in establishing fraternal cooperation among the peoples of the Soviet Union, in strengthening the Union of Republics, and in developing the economy and culture of the peoples of the USSR.

The greatest theoretician on the national question, J. V. Stalin, for the first time in history, and within a multinational state of vast dimensions, secured the abolition of age-old national strife.

There are no longer any backward peoples in the USSR. Guided by J. V. Stalin, the Communist Party succeeded in putting an end to the economic and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed peoples, united all the nations of the Soviet Union into a united fraternal family and cemented their inviolable friendship.

Consistent application of the Lenin-Stalin national policy has resulted in the development of all the nations of the Soviet Union into advanced socialist nations, each with its own statehood and its own culture—national in form and socialist in content.

In addition to raising the entire national economy of the country to a high level, the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union ensured the rapid development of the formerly backward national republics.

In his speech at the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L. P. Beria cited striking examples of the flowering of the national republics, brought about with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people. The Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turkmen and Tajik Republics, which have a combined population of about 17,000,000, produce three times as much electric power as Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan taken together, with their population of 156,000,000.

Three and one fifth tons of wheat alone, besides cash, was what **Vladimir Nikolaichuk** and his wife **Vera**, rank-and-file Ukrainian collective farmers, earned for their work in 1952

A shop in the Makhachkala spinning factory, one of the numerous factories and mills established in Daghestan in the Soviet years. The factory is equipped with up-to-date machinery

Collective farms situated near the border of the three fraternal republics of Byelorussia, Latvia and Lithuania are jointly building a hydropower station which they have named "Friendship of the Peoples." The State is giving the collective farmers big help in the construction. Seen above are the chairmen of three of the collective farms, who have come to the site to inspect the work

The Soviet Ukraine, which has been twice compelled since its establishment as a Union Republic to rise from ashes after foreign incursion, now produces much more pig iron than France and Italy put together; it produces more steel and rolled metal than France, and more than three times as much as Italy; it produces 50 per cent more coal than France and Italy combined; the total h. p. capacity of the tractors produced by the Ukraine is nearly three times as much as of those produced in both France and Italy.

The Baltic Soviet Republics emerged from the war with a severely damaged economy, yet by the beginning of 1952 industrial output in the Lithuanian SSR was 140 per cent, in the Latvian SSR 260 per cent and in the Estonian SSR 310 per cent above the prewar level.

In the Uzbek SSR there are 14 tractors for every thousand hectares of crop area, whereas in France there are only 7 tractors and in Italy only 4 tractors for such an area, and of much smaller power at that.

The average cotton yield in the Eastern Soviet Republics in 1951 was 2.1 tons per hectare, while in Egypt, for example, it was 1.15 tons per hectare, in the United States 0.83 tons, in Turkey 0.72 tons, in Pakistan 0.52 tons, and in India 0.34 tons.

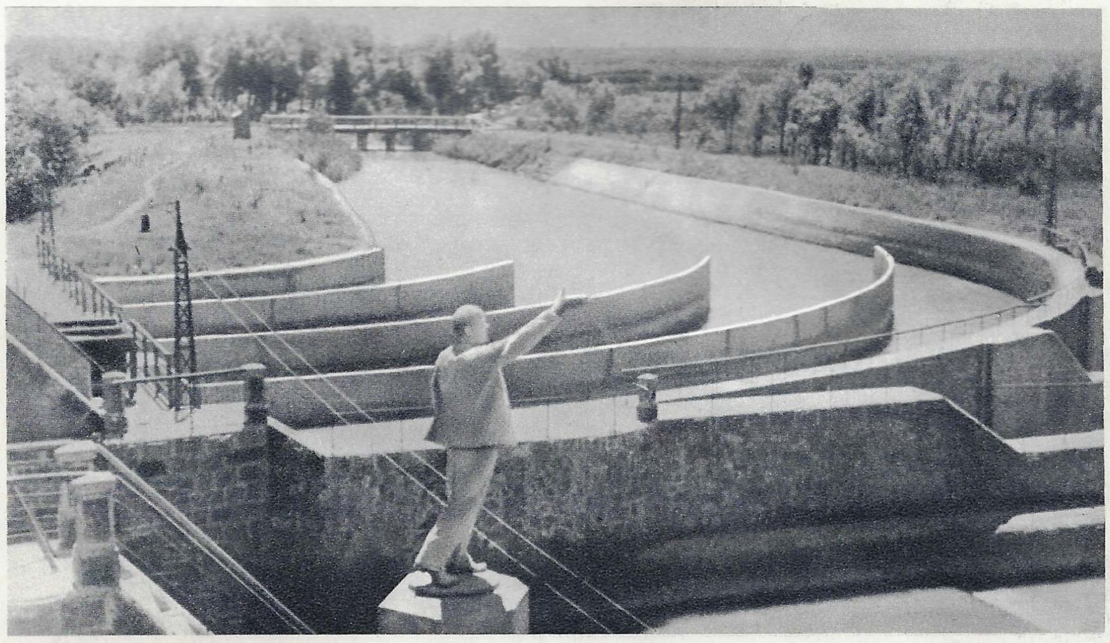
The inhabitants of Soviet Azerbaijan have a medical service the staff of which is 8.5 times larger than the medical staff of Turkey, and 23 times larger than the medical staff of Iran. The Georgian and Armenian Republics have a better medical service than any other country in the world.

In degree of development of higher education the Soviet Republics have far outstripped the foreign countries not only in the East, but also in Western Europe.

The successes achieved in the development of the socialist nations are being multiplied on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin national policy, on the basis of the steadily strengthening friendship among the peoples of the USSR.

The magazine "Berniba" ("Childhood"), published in Latvia, has just come off the press. More than 8,000 newspapers, some 1,500 magazines and other periodical publications are issued in various languages in the Soviet Republics

The open-air reading room of the library on the Stalin Collective Farm in Uzbekistan, one of the Soviet Union's 368,000 libraries



This structure is part of an irrigation system serving a vast area in the Chu River valley. With the help of the fraternal Russian people, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan are carrying out large-scale irrigation development

"For peace and friendship among nations!" declares the delegation of the Soviet Union at the Third World Youth and Student Festival

THROUGH GRIEF TO STRENGTH

> *"The departure of the Great Stalin, our leader and teacher, lays upon all Soviet citizens the duty of multiplying their efforts for the accomplishment of the majestic tasks confronting the Soviet people, of making a bigger contribution to the common cause of building a communist society and of strengthening the might and defensive power of our socialist Motherland."*
>
> G. M. MALENKOV

The death of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin is a grievous, irrevocable loss to the Soviet people and to all progressive mankind.

But death has no sway over that which Stalin created with his scintillating genius. His deeds and works are immortal. They will outlive the centuries.

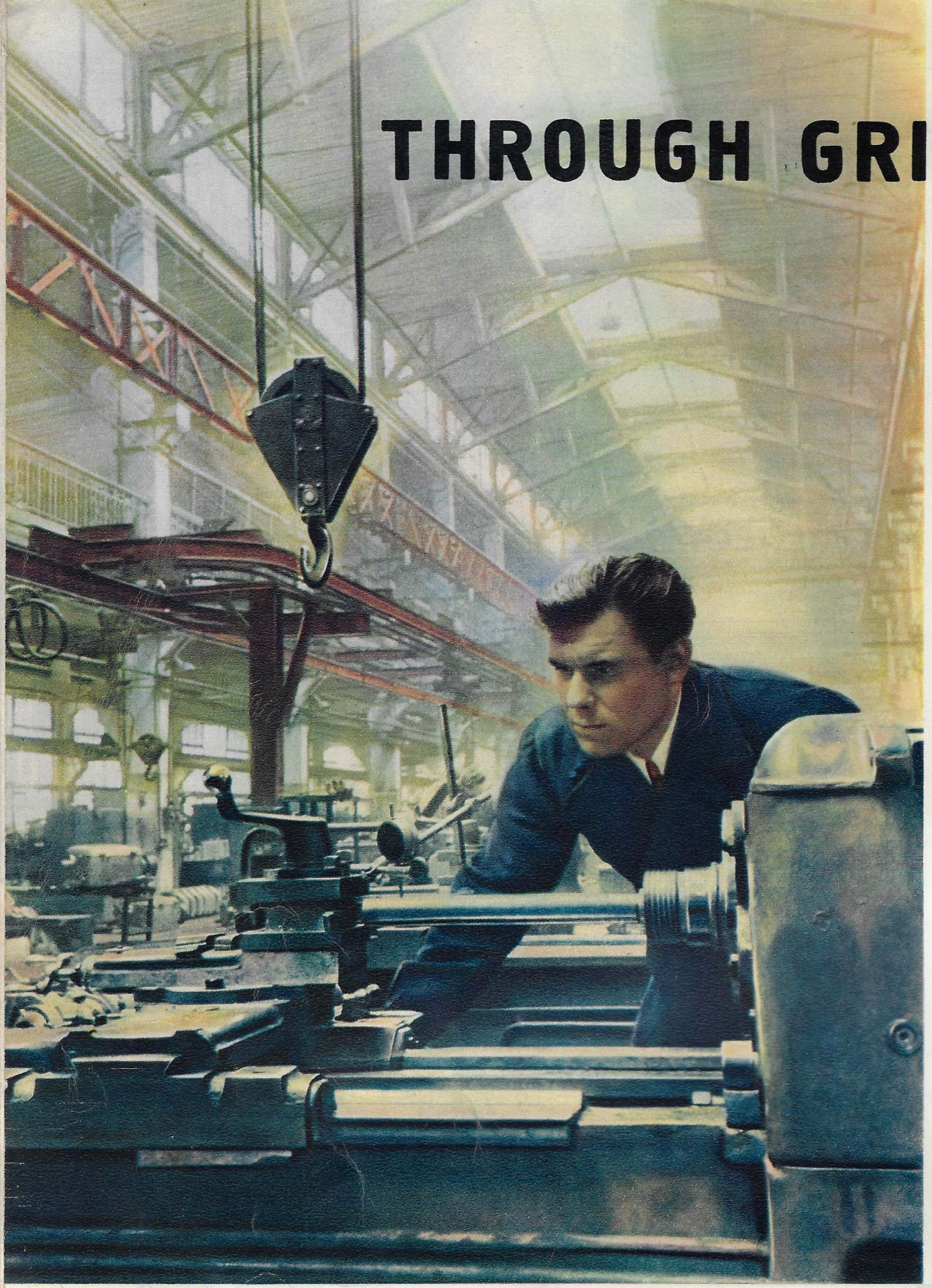
The Soviet people were not crushed by their profound grief. Sorrow did not bring disarray in the monolithically solid ranks of the Soviet Union's working millions. From grief the Soviet people are drawing a great creative strength.

During the days when they said farewell to their leader and teacher all peoples of the Soviet land drew as one man still closer around their beloved Communist Party and its leaders, the Leninist-Stalinist Central Committee, and around the Soviet Government. In them the people placed their complete trust.

The Soviet people were unanimous in their response to the Decision of the Joint Meeting of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, published on March 7, 1953, aimed at ensuring the uninterrupted and proper guidance of the entire life of the country.

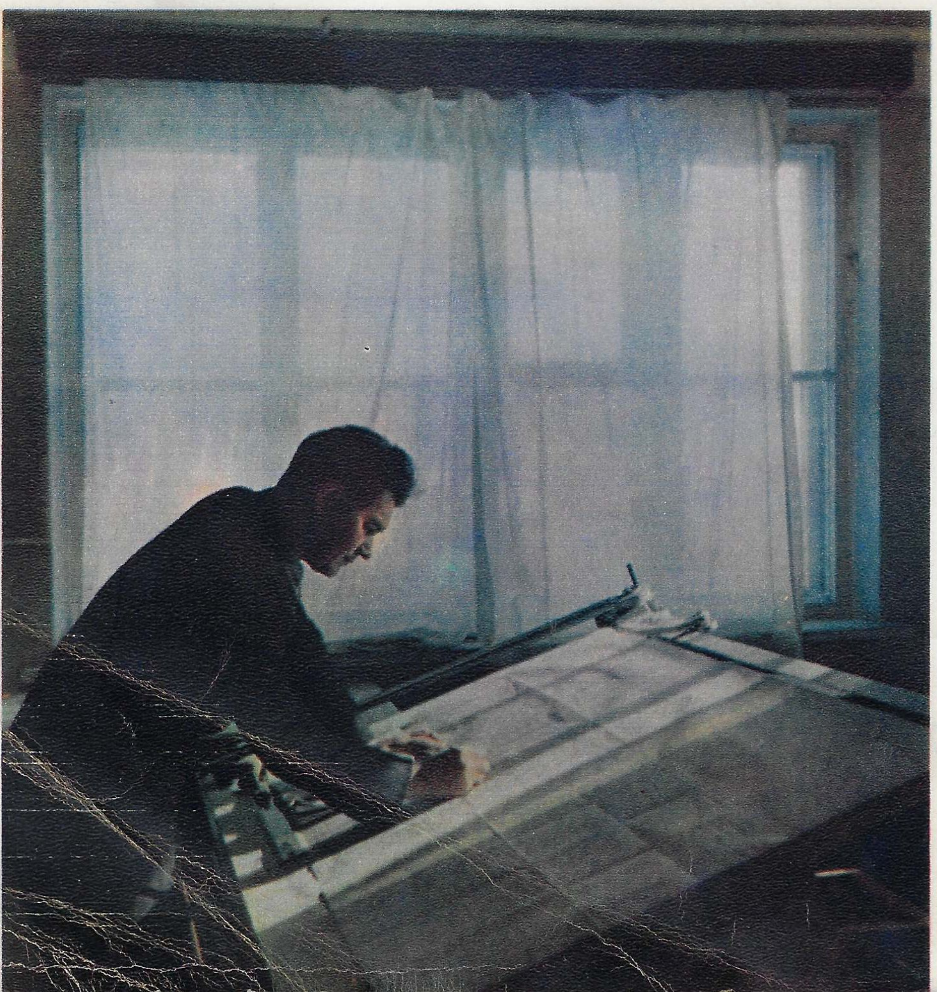
The Soviet people know that the great invincible standard of Lenin and Stalin has passed to the firm and reliable hands of the trusted disciples of Lenin and Stalin's comrades-in-arms. In the days of mourning they outlined in their pronouncements a programme of continued communist construction based on the unswerving fulfilment of the behests of Lenin and Stalin. The Communist Party and Soviet Government will continue to work tirelessly to strengthen in every way the great Socialist State, the bulwark of the peace and security of nations; to secure the further strengthening of the unity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land; to strengthen the mighty Soviet Armed Forces to the utmost and to keep them in a state of fighting readiness, so as to administer a crushing rebuff to any enemy attack; to ensure the continued progress of the socialist Motherland; to continue to strengthen the great Communist Party; to guard and strengthen that supreme conquest of the peoples—the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

In the sphere of home policy, the chief concern of the Communist Party and Government is steadfastly to work for the further improvement of the material

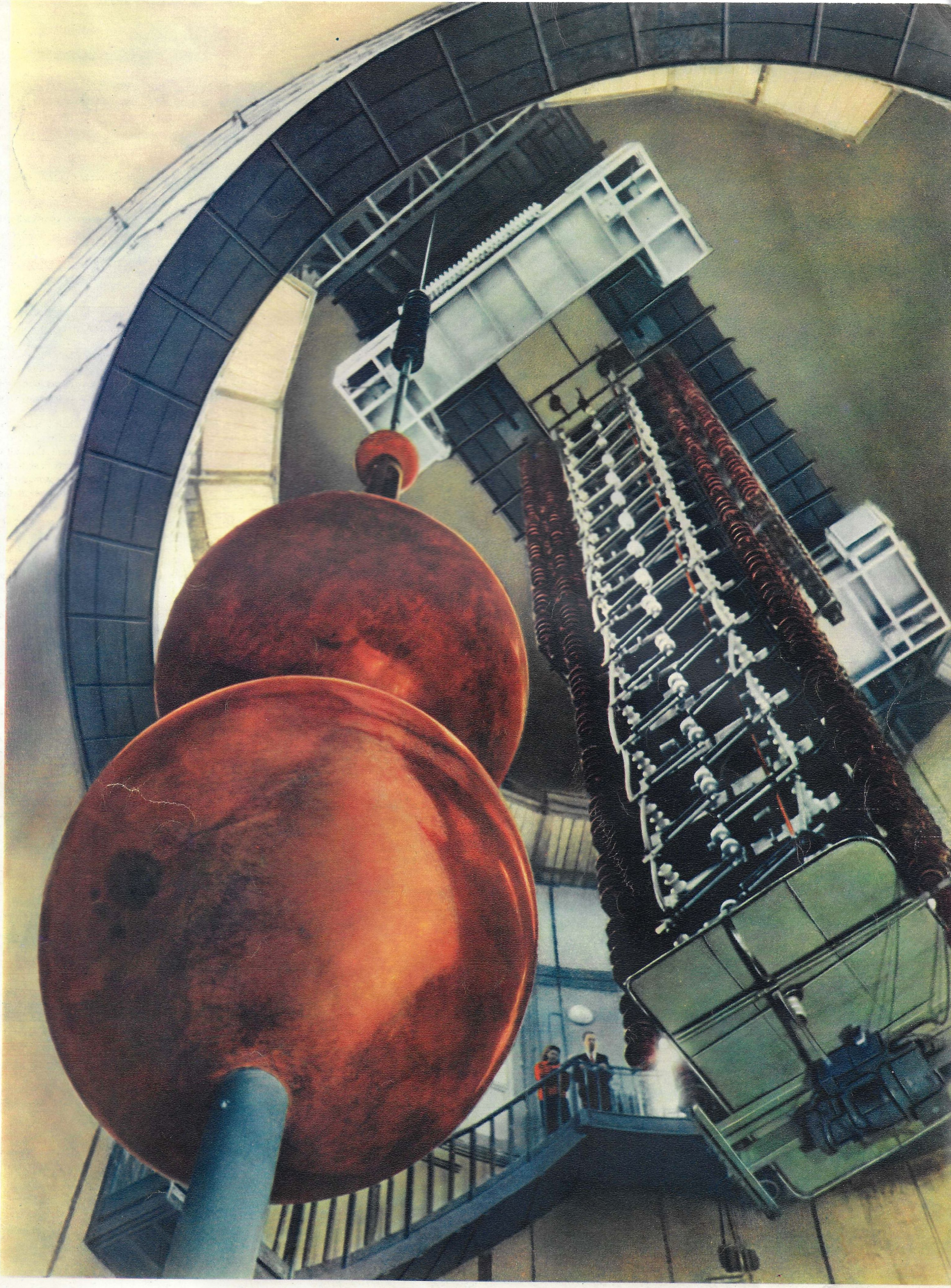


In memory of the great Stalin the workers of the "Krasny Proletary" Machine Tool Plant, Moscow, have vowed to redouble their energy on the job. Here we see one of them, S. M. Bakelov, a fitter, who tops his work quota by 100 per cent

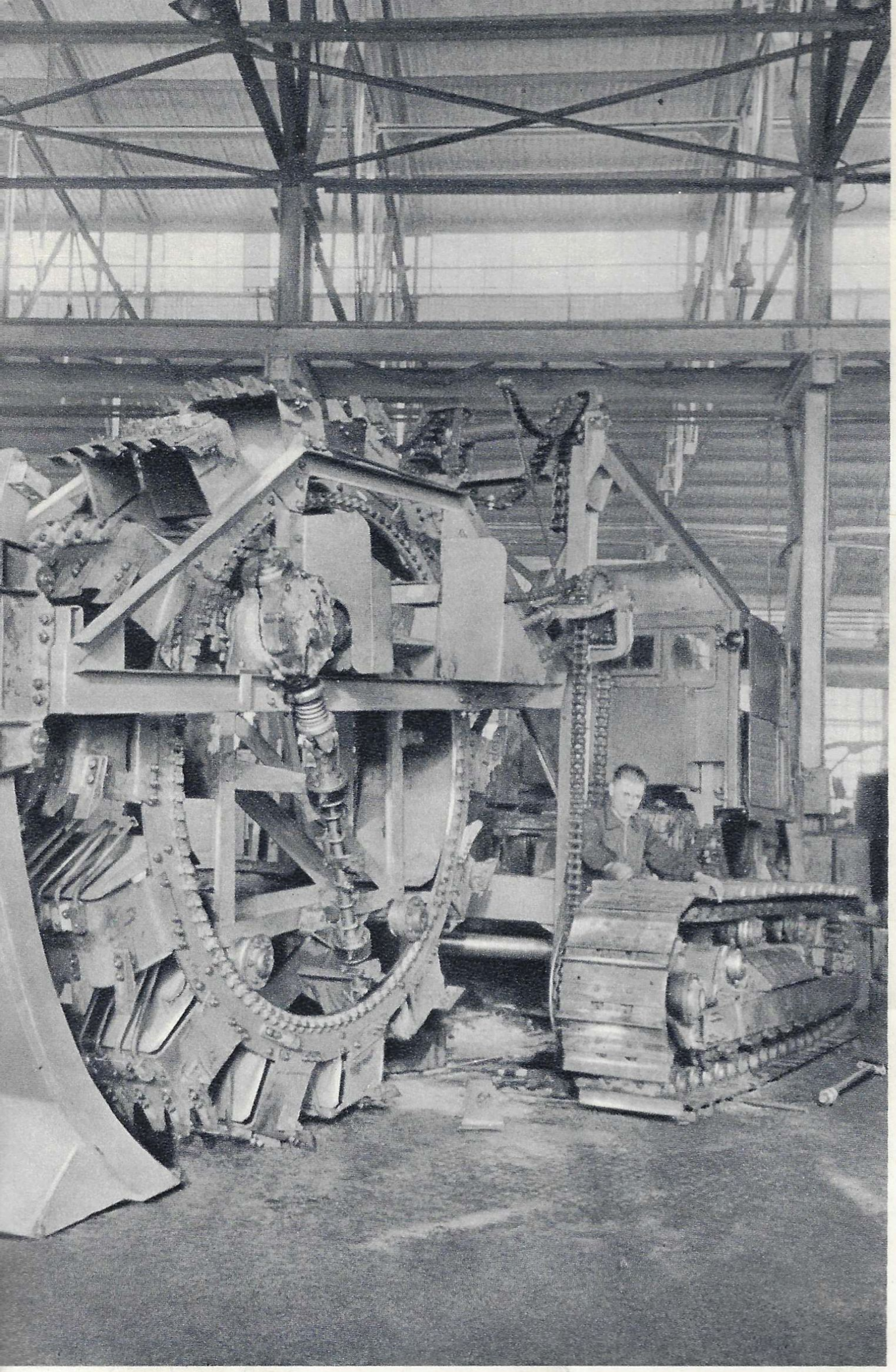
Below: E. G. Grishin, a designer at the Moscow Grinding Machines Plant, at work on a job he means to finish ahead of schedule. This factory is speeding up its preparations for the production of new automatic machine lines

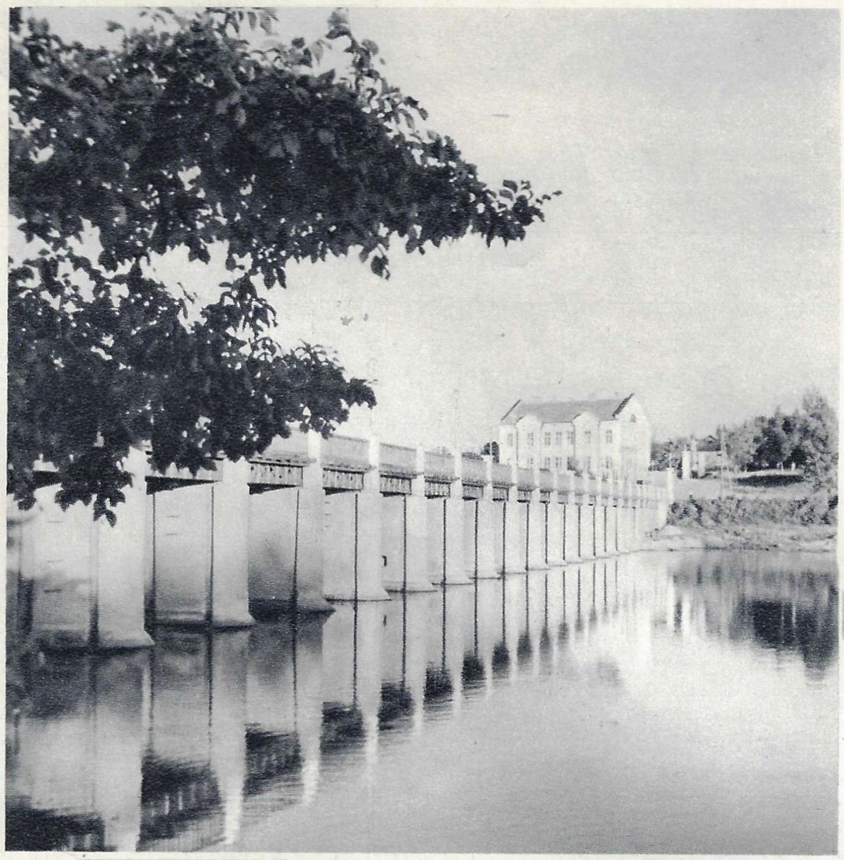


Below: A team of young workers at the Shcherbakov Silk Factory in Moscow taking a pledge to raise output

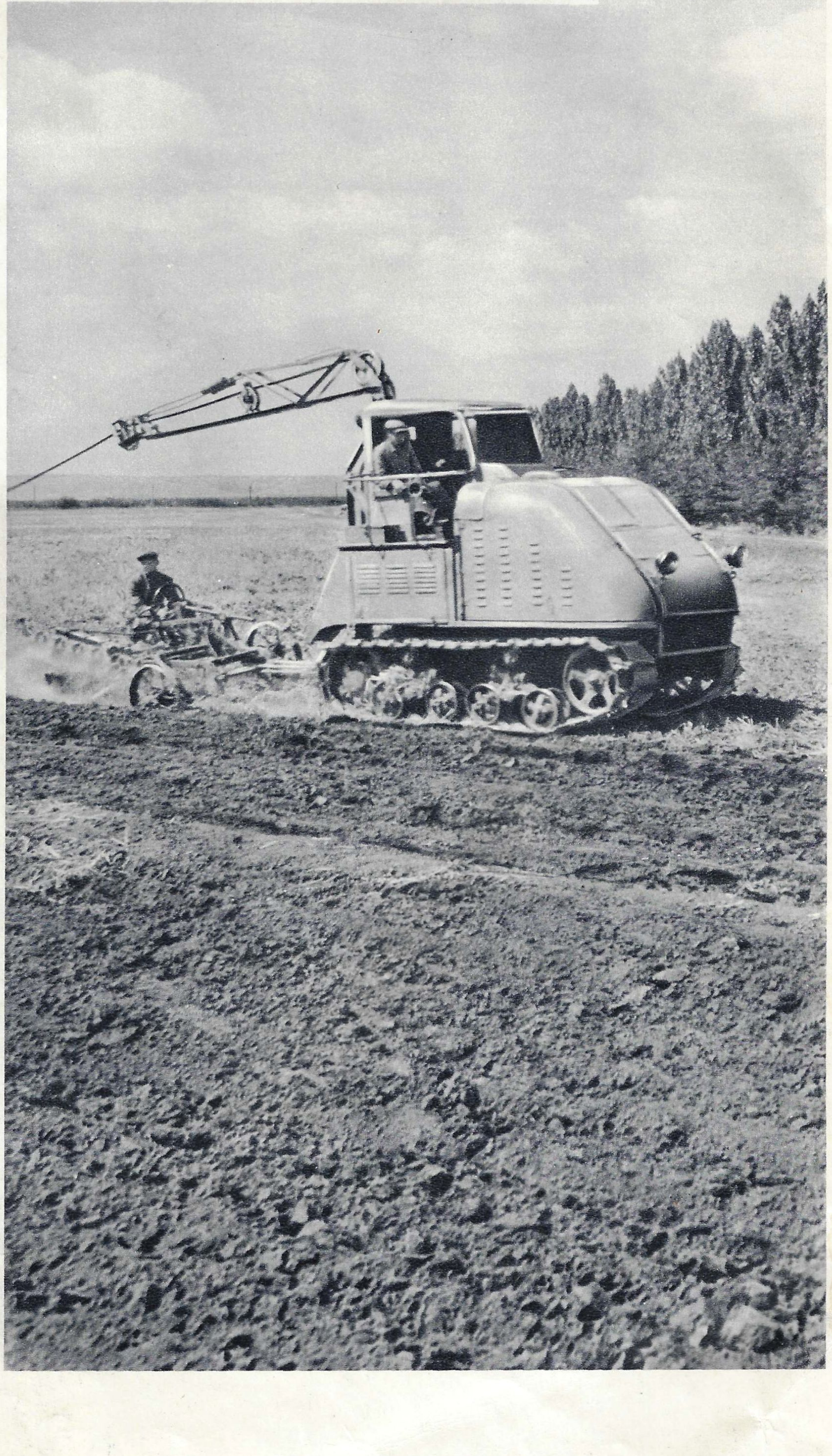


An impulse generator with a 3,000,000 volt tension in the high-voltage gas discharge laboratory of the Krzhizhanovsky Power Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In their work on the problems of long-distance transmission of electric current from the giant hydroelectric stations now under construction, Soviet scientists are conducting complicated experiments and putting their results into practice





View of the Korsun-Shevchenkovsky hydroelectric station in the Ukraine which serves many collective farms in the district. Below: Ploughing by electric tractor at one of these collective farms. The electrification of Soviet agriculture is being considerably expanded



Assembly of a wheel-and-caterpillar excavator for digging minor irrigation canals at the Dmitrov Excavator Works. Heavy manual labour has been largely replaced by machines in the USSR. Soviet factories are steadily increasing their deliveries of machines to all parts of the country

well-being of the workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, of all Soviet people. The duty of working unflaggingly for the welfare of the people, for the maximum satisfaction of their material and cultural requirements, is law for the Party and Government.

The words of the Party and Government leaders were received as a militant programme of action.

Millions of Soviet people, workers and collective farmers, engineers and technicians, scientific workers and schoolteachers, persons of all ages and occupations, expressed what was in the minds and hearts of the whole Soviet people by making vows at memorial meetings to fulfil, as a sacred trust, the behests of the great leader, unceasingly to strengthen their socialist Motherland, to redouble their efforts in the struggle for the complete triumph of communism.

"Together with the entire Soviet people the metalworkers of Moscow sorrow deeply at the grief that has befallen us," declared V. Dyuzhev, a rolling-press worker, addressing a memorial meeting in the "Serp i Molot" Works in Moscow. "But our grief at this irreparable loss has not broken our spirits. The workers of 'Serp i Molot' have taken a decision to fulfil our programme under the Fifth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to produce this year many extra thousands of tons of high-grade steel and rolled metal."

"We shall set the lights of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station blazing over the Dnieper one year ahead of schedule!" the builders promised as they worked shifts in honour of Stalin.

The workers of the Kupavna fine woolen mill have signed a socialist pledge to fulfil their part of the Fifth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to use their supplies with so much greater efficiency that they would produce extra goods to the value of 20,000,000 rubles.

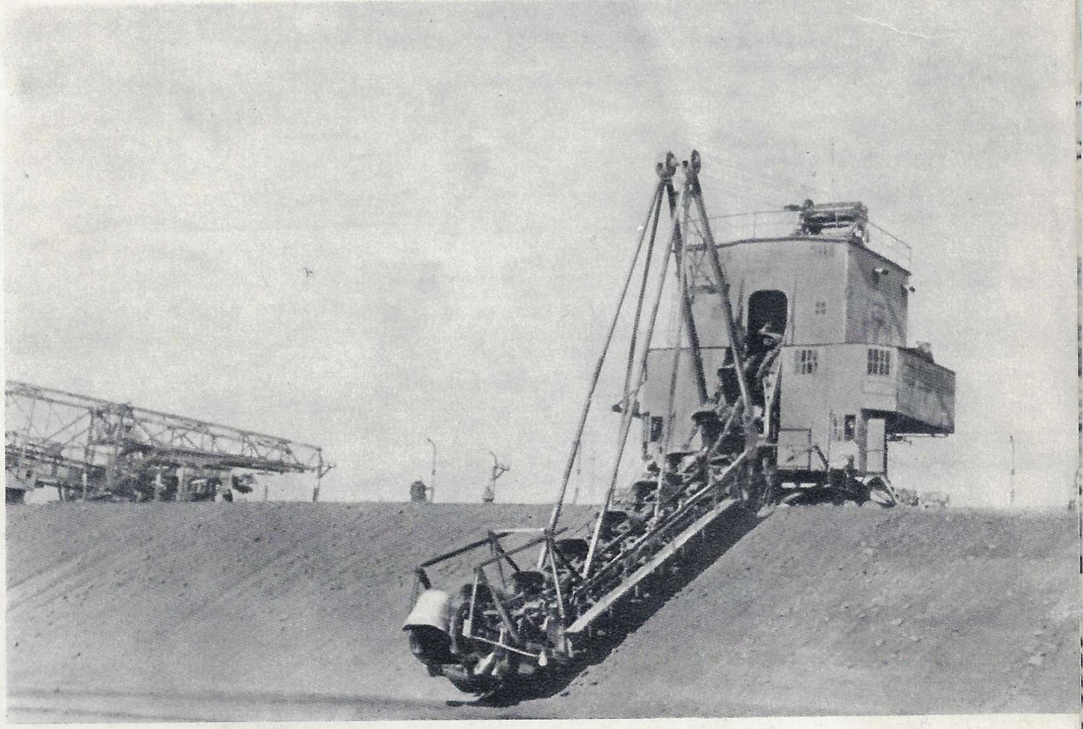
A broad campaign of emulation swept through the coal fields of the Donets and Kuznetsk basins. Miners at No. 40 "Kurakhovka" pit in the Donbas decided to extract 30,000 extra tons of high-grade coal by the end of this year instead of the 18,000 tons they had promised earlier.

Similar news is coming from all parts of the vast Soviet land, from the great construction works of communism, from factories, railway and river transport workers, from collective and state farms.

This selfless work, this fresh wave of socialist emulation that is embracing the whole land, is the most convincing proof of the firm determination of the Soviet people unfalteringly to fulfil the behests of their beloved leader. The ideas of Stalin live on in the work of millions.

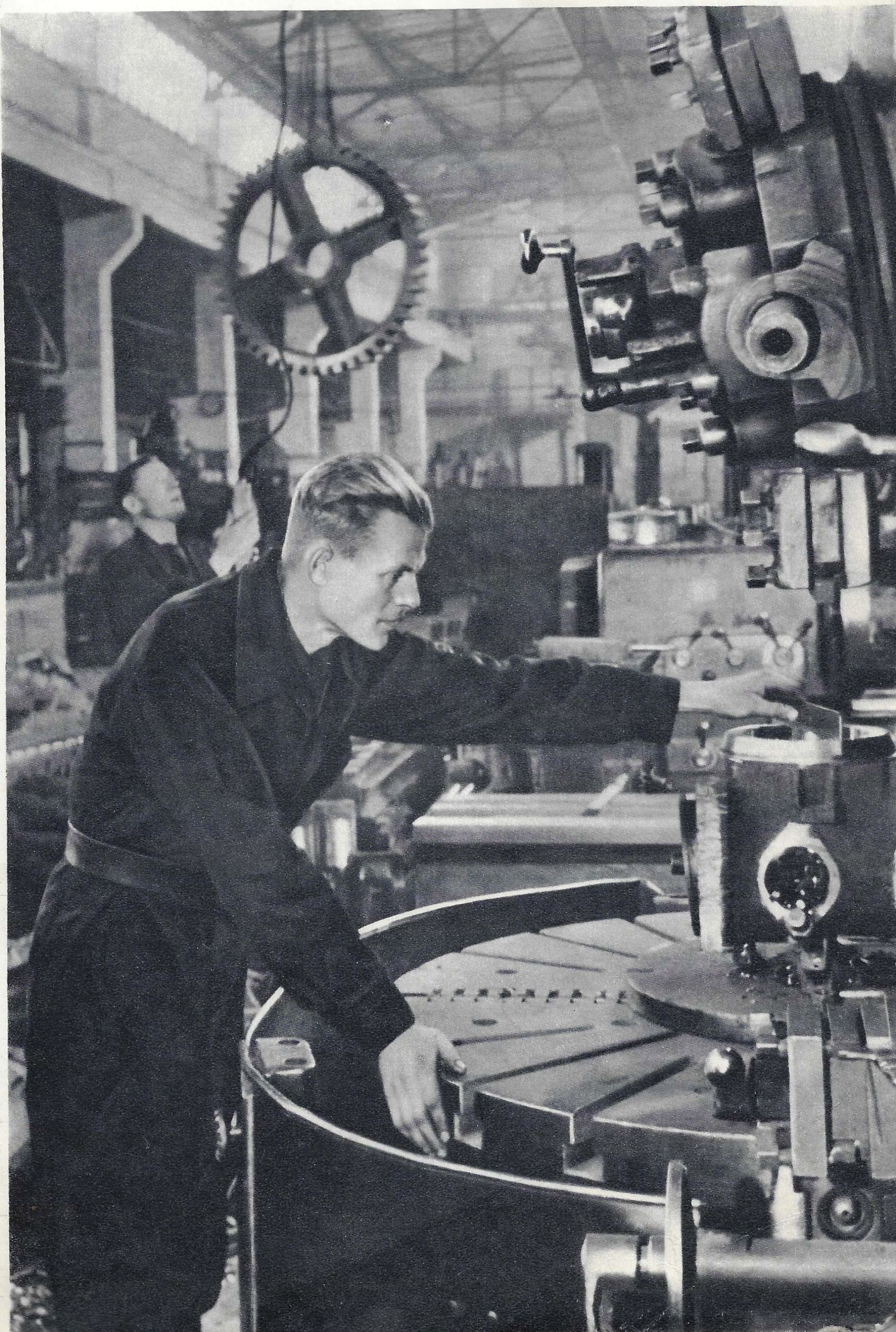
Кировцы! Мобилизуем всю свою энергию
волю знания на претворение в жизнь
великих заветов И.В. Сталина

From Leningrad as from all parts of the Soviet Union came solemn promises to fulfil J. V. Stalin's great behests. Steel founders at the Kirov Works worked special day and night shifts at the open-hearth furnaces. During the first three weeks of March their output of steel was over 1,000 tons beyond plan. Above—work in progress at one of these open-hearth furnaces at the Kirov Works in Leningrad



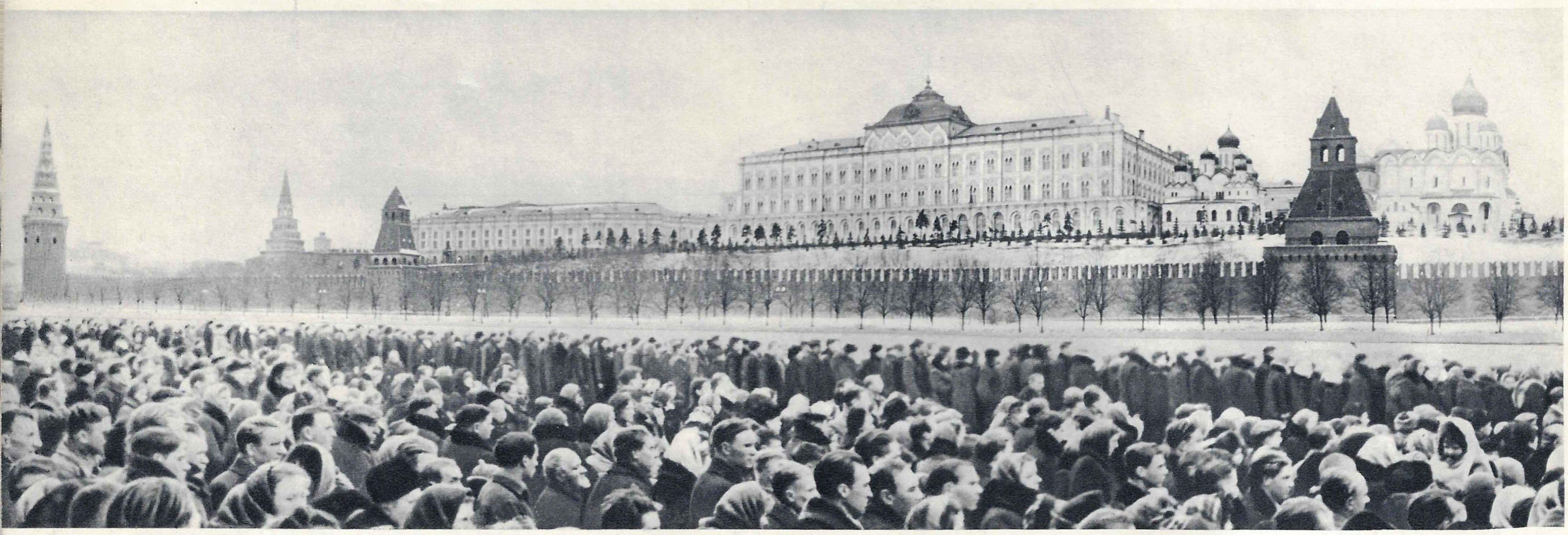
A multiscoop excavator at work at the Kamyshburun iron-ore combine in the Crimea, one of the most advanced enterprises in the Soviet Union. This combine regularly exceeds its monthly quota for ore output. In March its personnel made an even greater effort. Working special shifts in honour of Stalin its leading workers supplemented their quota by a substantial amount

Cotton-planting at the Dmitrov Kolkhoz in the Kuva District of the Ferghana Region in Soviet Uzbekistan. The kolkhoz fields are being worked by agricultural technicians from the 1st Kuva Machine and Tractor Station. Collective farmers and technicians of Uzbekistan have promised to raise the cotton crop by 3.5 centners per hectare (0.14 tons per acre) this year over the 1952 average

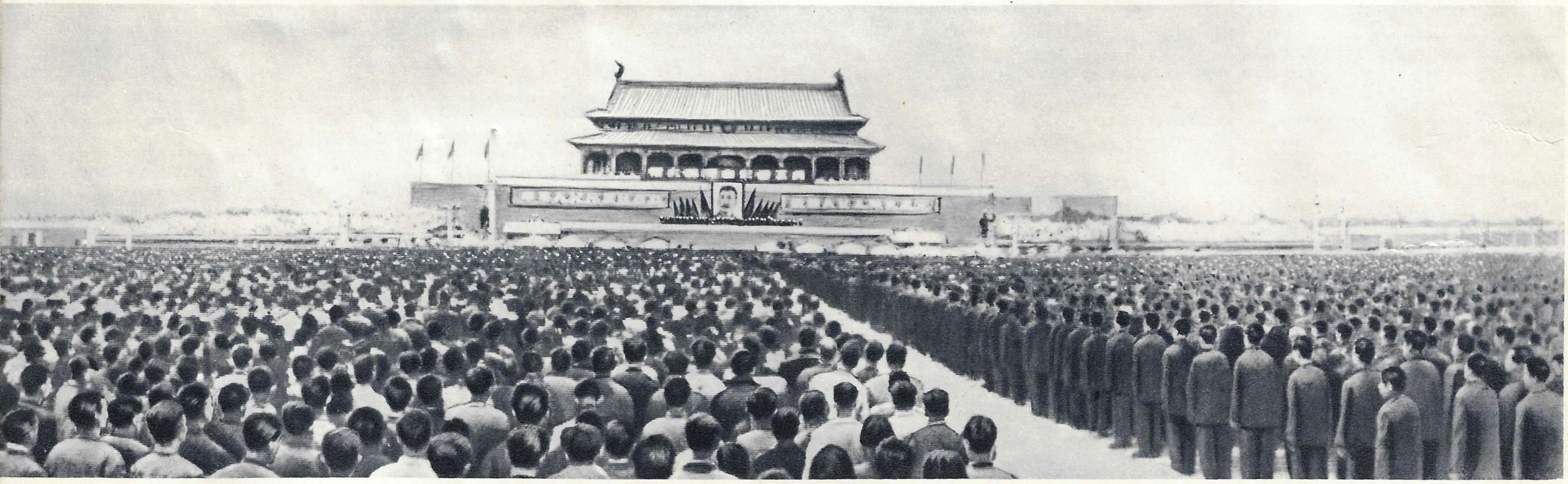


"We shall work as great Stalin taught us," declared skilled turner V. M. Dudin—seen on right at his machine—at a memorial meeting of the personnel of the Vorovsky Machine-Building Works in Sverdlovsk. This Soviet patriot's deeds were as good as his words; in the following days he produced up to four times more than his target called for

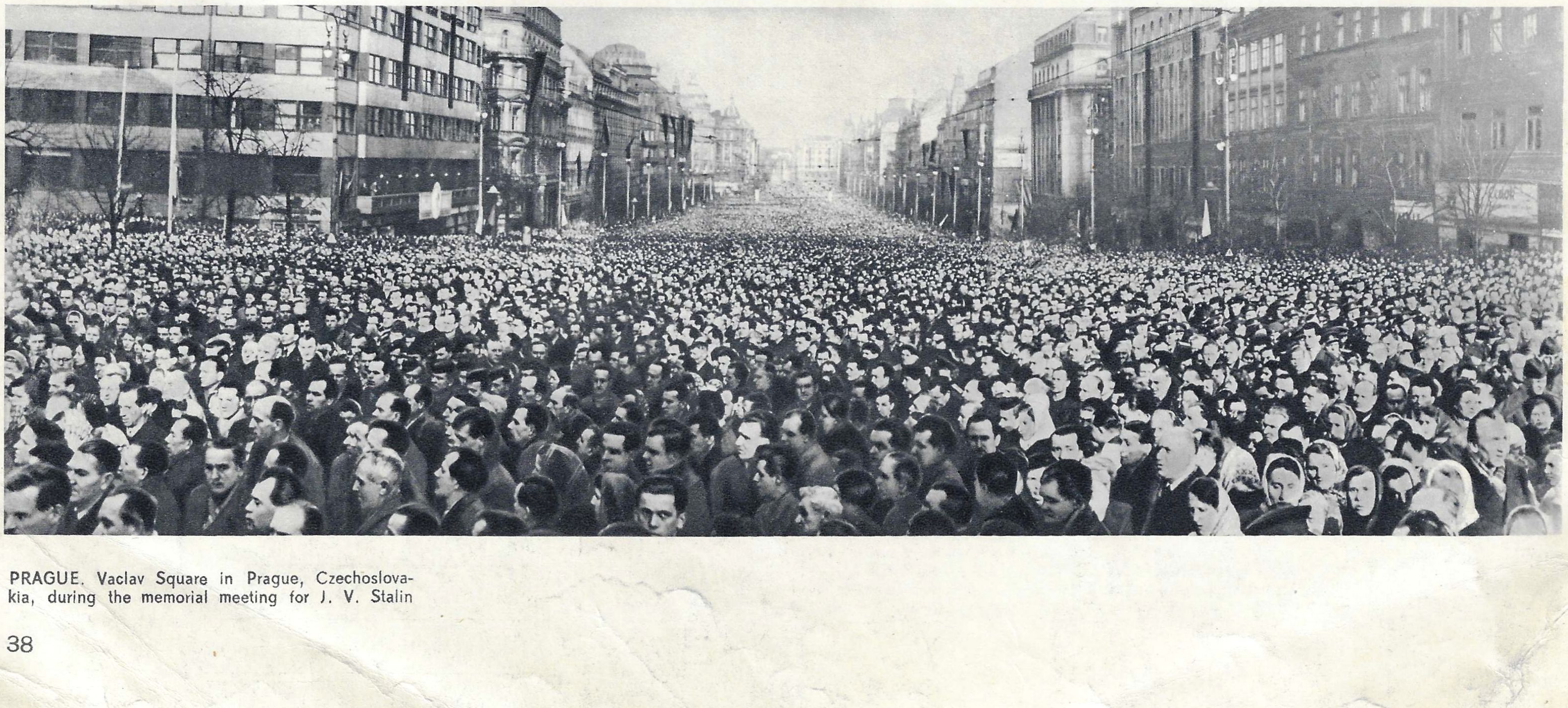
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD PEOPLE HONOUR THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT STALIN



MOSCOW. The funeral of Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, took place on March 9 at noon in the Red Square in Moscow. For five minutes all life in the country came to a standstill. Work was halted in factories and workshops, in the pits, on collective and state farms, in all offices and institutes, in every form of public transport. For three minutes the hooters and whistles of all factories, locomotives and ships blew as a sign of mourning. The whole country took its leave of the great Stalin. Above—the Moscow people on the river-embankment opposite the Kremlin during the sorrowful moments of farewell to their leader



PEKING. In the Chinese capital six hundred thousand people gathered at a memorial meeting for J. V. Stalin, the great friend of the Chinese people



PRAGUE. Vaclav Square in Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the memorial meeting for J. V. Stalin

The Communist Party, the Soviet people, and all mankind have sustained a most grievous and irreparable loss. The glorious life of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the titanic genius of mankind who was the teacher and leader of the Soviet people, has come to an end.

The deep grief of the Soviet people is shared by all progressive mankind. The greatness and significance of J. V. Stalin's activities for the Soviet people and the working people of all countries is immeasurable. The name of Stalin is infinitely precious to the broadest masses in all parts of the world.

"Comrade Stalin's death evoked the incomparable grief of the working people of the whole world," wrote the leader of the Chinese people, Mao Tse-tung. "This shows that the cause of Comrade Stalin and his ideas gripped the broad masses of the people throughout the world and have become an invincible force."

On March 9, the day of J. V. Stalin's funeral, memorial meetings were held in towns and villages throughout China. Six hundred thousand people gathered on Tien An Men Square in Peking. At the moment of Stalin's funeral, five o'clock in the afternoon in Peking, salvoes were fired and factory hooters blown. Peking lay in funeral silence. In the name of the Communist Party of China, the Central People's Government, the People's Liberation Army and all people's organizations Mao Tse-tung laid a wreath before a portrait of the leader of the peoples J. V. Stalin. Then he bowed deeply.

The working people in the countries of People's Democracy shared the immeasurable grief of the Soviet people. In their work to establish a socialist society in their countries they always found in J. V. Stalin a true friend whose help ensured their success. Memorial meetings were held all over Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and Korea. A five minutes' silence was observed everywhere at the time of the funeral in Moscow. All work and traffic came to a halt. Factories, workshops and mines, locomotives and vessels saluted the solemn occasion with their hooters and whistles.

In Prague the streets began to fill from early hours of the morning of March 9. A memorial meeting on massive scale was held there on Vaclav Square. In the name of the Government Vilém Široký read the text of an Oath of Loyalty taken by the Czechoslovak people to Stalin's behests. The concluding words of the Oath were drowned by a thrice-repeated "We swear!" rising from the lips of all the countless thousands present at the meeting.

"Not only in the Soviet Union, China and the countries of People's Democracy but everywhere in the world without exception," wrote Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, "the great Stalin's death evoked a grief among the people that is without precedent in the history of mankind."

In the factories of France tens of thousands of people interrupted their work for fifteen minutes on March 9 and observed a minute's silence in memory of J. V. Stalin, the leader of the working people of the entire world. A deeply moving ceremony took place in the town of Drancy where the Place de la Mairie was renamed after Joseph Stalin.

Throughout Italy, from the snow-capped Alps to the sunny shores of Sicily, there were manifestations of deep grief among the people. At the time of J. V. Stalin's funeral, the working people of Italy held a twenty-minute break in factories, workshops, farms and offices, and in public transport. Everywhere memorial meetings were held.

In bidding their last farewell to their great teacher and leader, the working people of the entire world, who draw inspiration from Stalin's great ideas, vowed to redouble their efforts in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of friendship among the nations.

WARSAW. J. V. Stalin's memory was honoured in Poland. The Polish people gathered at memorial meetings throughout the country to give expression to their profound grief. Below—memorial meeting in Warsaw on March 7, 1953

BERLIN. Many Berliners took part in a memorial procession in the Stalin Allee on March 9. Thousands upon thousands of working people from the German Democratic Republic filed past the statue of J. V. Stalin to pay their last tribute to the great man. Countless wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument

BUCHAREST. Four hundred thousand inhabitants of the Rumanian capital attended a memorial meeting for Stalin, the great friend, teacher and leader of the working people

SOFIA. The tragic news of Stalin's death spread quickly through Bulgaria. Large memorial meetings were held in many places to honour the Bulgarian people's best friend. At these meetings the working people of the Bulgarian People's Republic vowed to fulfil Stalin's behests faithfully. Below—a large memorial meeting in Sofia

In a Moscow fruit shop—Mosovoshch No. 18. There were lively scenes in Moscow's shops after the price cut. Fruit was in great demand—the price of apples, pears, grapes, oranges, lemons and tangerines was halved on April 1

FOR THE WELFARE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ РОЗНИЧНЫЕ ЦЕНЫ
НА ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ
И ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ
СНИЖЕНЫ

A happy shopper in a Moscow provisions shop, Gastronom No. 19. The price of meat, poultry, sausage and tinned meats was reduced 15 per cent, of butter, fish, cereals and bread 10 per cent by the April 1 price reduction. After the price cut the demand for better quality goods has considerably increased

The decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU to lower once again state retail prices for food and manufactured goods on April 1, 1953, evoked feelings of great joy and pride in their socialist Motherland among Soviet people. This new reduction was the result of the great successes achieved last year in industry and agriculture.

The Soviet people know that their Communist Party and Soviet Government place the interests of the people above everything else. For the Party of Lenin and Stalin, as for the socialist state, the ensuring of prosperous happy lives for all is the supreme law of the land. The development of the Soviet Union's national economy is directed towards the maximum satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the people. As the country's economy grows impetuously from year to year so do the material and cultural requirements of its people, so does their prosperity. The latest price reduction, the sixth since the war, means a further improvement in the well-being of the people, a substantial increase in real wages and a boon to every family budget. The reduction, benefiting town and country dwellers alike, is one of the largest made since the war. The public will have a clear gain of 46,000 million rubles a year in so far as state and co-operative retail shops are concerned, compared with 27,500 million in 1951 and 23,000 million in 1952. In addition, the price cut in the state retail shops will bring with it a drop in prices on the markets where the collective farmers sell their produce. This will increase the annual saving to the population by at least 7,000 million rubles. Thus the total saving to the public from this latest price cut will be at least 53,000 million rubles.

Working people in town and country are responding to the attention to their welfare paid by the Party and Government by raising their productivity, and engaging in a new wave of socialist emulation to make their Soviet state still more prosperous and powerful.

Below—scene in silk and cotton piece-goods department at a Leningrad shop on April 1, 1953, when silk and cotton textiles were reduced in price by 15 per cent. The price cut led to an immediate rise in sales

с 1 апреля 1953 г
Снижены цены
на 15

SOVIET UNION
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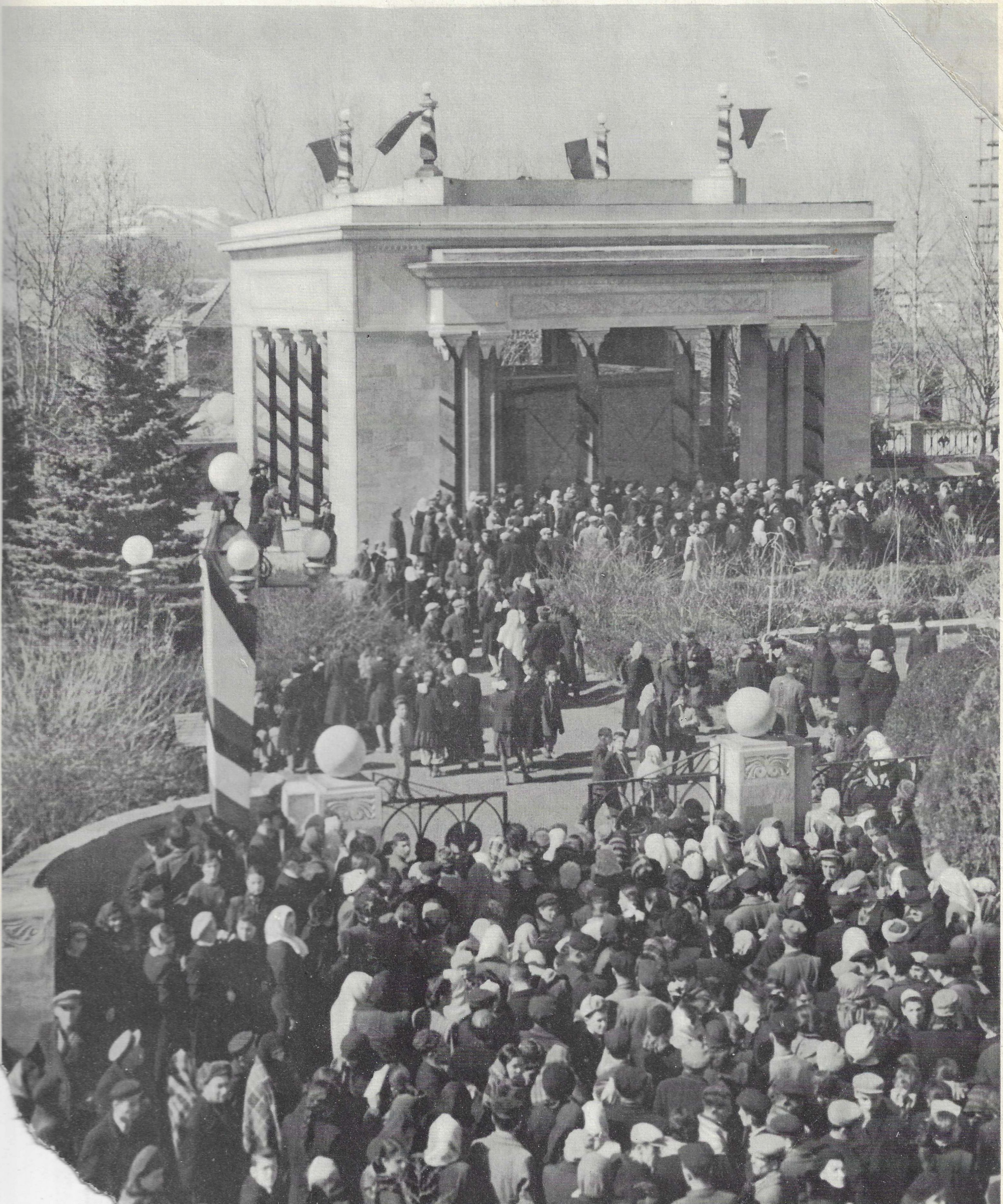
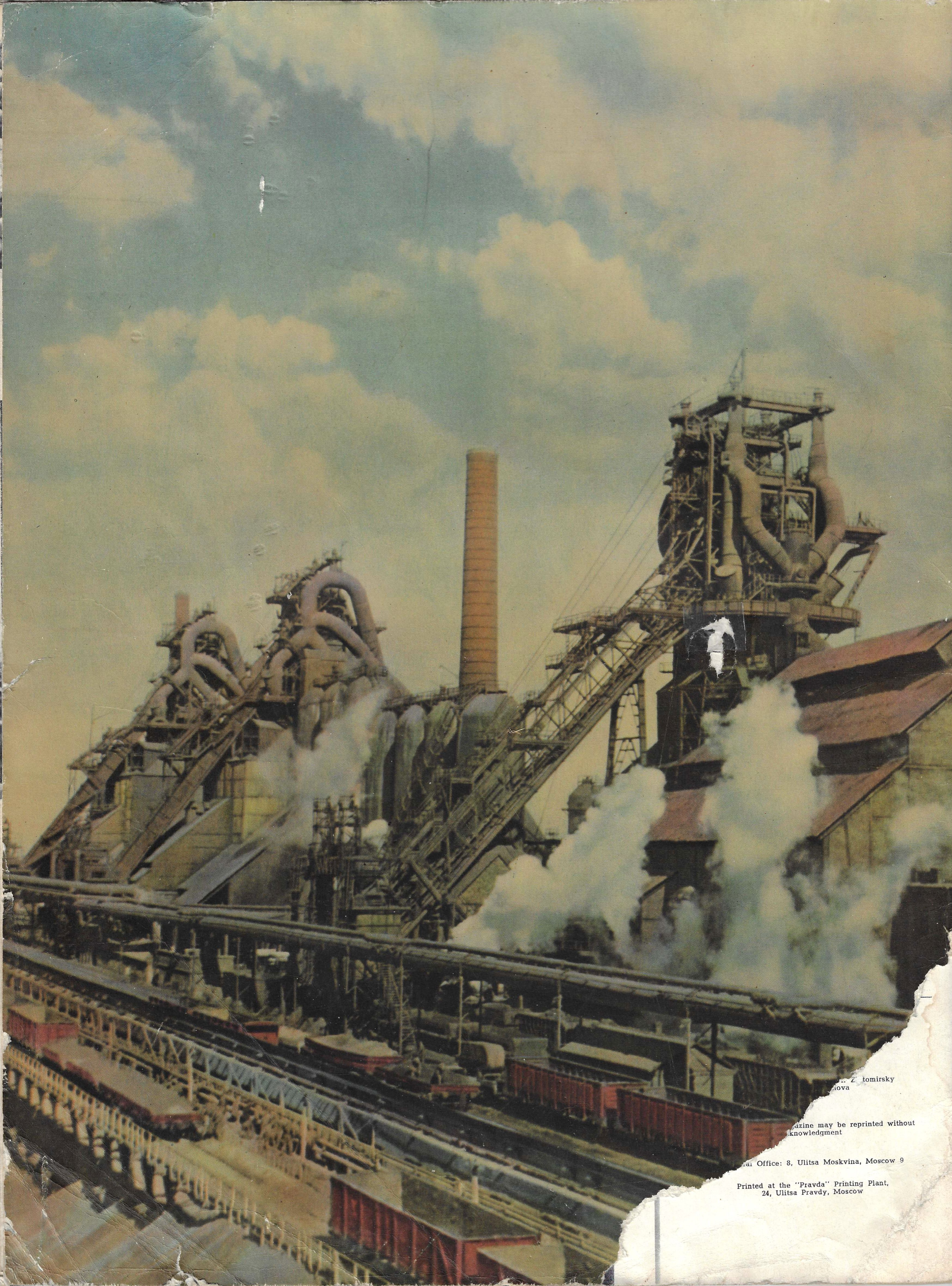


urning. Inhabitants of Gori, in Georgia, outside the cottage where J. V. Stalin was born. On people visited the cottage, which stands under the protection of a marble pavilion

BACK COVER: Furnaces at the "Azovstal" Works



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